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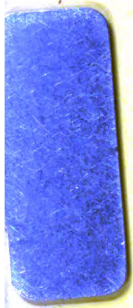
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MASONIC  
LAW AND PRACTICE,  
WITH FORMS.

BY  
LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, M. A.,

P. M. AND P. G. H. P. OF CONN.

"Of Law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. All things in Heaven and Earth do her homage—the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power—both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever; though each in different sort and manner, yet all, with uniform consent, admiring her as the Mother of their Peace and Joy."

HOOVER'S ECCL. POLITY.

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**LUKE A. LOCKWOOD,**

**In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the State  
of Connecticut.**



## PREFACE.

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THE Fraternity now possess so many excellent works upon Masonic Law that it is eminently proper that some adequate reason should be assigned for any new labor in that department of the Masonic field.

At the urgent request of many intelligent brethren in high official position the author was induced to prepare this condensed system of Masonic Law and Practice. An attempt has been here made to furnish the officers of the Masonic Institution and the Craft in general with a concise, clear, logical and correct arrangement and enunciation of the principles of Masonic Law as everywhere recognized, and as applicable to the present demands of the Order. On every disputed point the authorities have been examined, the reasons advanced by opposing authors have been weighed, and the principles conscientiously deemed to best comport with practical common sense, the design of the Institution, its Landmarks and its usages, have been enunciated in a single paragraph. In the admirable works of the several distinguished authors upon Masonic Jurisprudence the arguments for and against the legal principle are given in detail, and it has many times occurred that in Grand Lodge, and by Grand Officers, these eminent

authors have been cited as sustaining a position which, upon attentive examination, it would be found they, in fact, most earnestly combated. The great body of Masons are not lawyers nor judges, and are unaccustomed to weigh arguments, so that not unfrequently the very fairness of the author, in clearly and forcibly stating the position assumed against the correct Masonic principle, leads the inexperienced inquirer into error, and causes him to believe that the argument stated only for the purpose of refutation is, in fact, the opinion and argument of his trusted author.

It was wisdom in the experienced judge to advise his newly-elected judicial brother to state clearly his decision in every cause without giving his reasons inducing it, because his decision would nearly always be correct, but his reasons would very often be wrong.

The design, then, of this work has been to state the correct principle without argument and in a systematic manner convenient for reference. There is also added a system of practice on trials and appeals, very similar to the practice prepared by the eminent Masonic jurist, Hon. JOHN L. LEWIS, of New York, and now in use by the Grand Lodge of that State. This system is believed to be well calculated, in a plain, practical and equitable way, to develop the merits of a controversy and wisely administer justice.

There will also be found, for convenience of reference, a reprint of the "Ancient Charges" and of the "General Regulations," without which a work on Masonic Law could scarcely be considered complete.

No little labor has been expended in preparing a full

set of forms, many entirely new, and also a Standard Form of By-Laws for Lodges.

The author would acknowledge his great obligations for assistance afforded by the well-known works of OLIVER, MACKEY, SIMONS, MORRIS, CHASE and others, and by the friendly suggestions of many kind brethren in various parts of the country.

If this work shall in any measure meet the wants of the Craft, so often expressed, of a convenient and decided enunciation of Masonic Law, the author will feel that his labor has not been in vain.

L. A. LOCKWOOD.

NEW YORK, May, 1867.



## INTRODUCTION.

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As in every Science there are certain elementary principles upon which the whole fabric is erected, and into which the most intricate problem may be resolved, so in Masonic Jurisprudence, there are certain simple elementary principles upon which the whole system is founded.

Whatever is essential to the existence of Masonry as a system, and as an organized institution, such as now universally recognized by its initiates, is one of these elementary principles. These principles are axiomatic and fundamental, and are properly called Landmarks, because they are the bounds set up to *mark out* and distinguish the Masonic domain from every other society.

Should these be removed, Freemasonry, as an organized, living, efficient brotherhood, would cease to exist. The principles inculcated by the Order have ever existed and must ever exist. They are emanations of God himself, and they are as unalterable and everlasting as the Supreme Being. The life of the Institution is its principles, conjoined with its peculiar method of teaching and enforcing them upon the hearts and affections of men.

Masonry has invented no new principle, but it has discovered and appropriated a beautiful system, in every way, most wisely designed to vitalize its principles of Benevolence and Morality, and to preëminently distinguish its disciples from the rest of the world.

Masonic Law, while it enunciates and enforces these principles, treats more largely upon the method of organization, increase and government of the Craft, in a wise arrangement for the preservation of that Peace and Harmony which are the chief support and strength of the Institution.

The maxims of the Common Law, or, in other words, the dictates of an enlightened common sense, apply with more intense force in the Masonic family than in the commonwealth.

The mutual obligation of Honesty, of Equity, of Truth, of Fair Dealing, of Candor, of the Golden Rule, and of Brotherly Love is earnestly and most forcibly impressed upon the mind, and ignorance can never be pleaded by a Mason as an excuse or in mitigation of punishment for a violation of his obligation.

Again the protections, which the Common Law throws around the humblest citizen as safeguards of his personal rights, also hedge in and protect the individual Mason, in a still more impregnable defense.

We are then to obtain a knowledge of Masonic Law from the following sources: First, from a knowledge of the design and of the nature of the Institution. Second, from the dictates of an enlightened common sense adjudging what is consistent with such design and nature. Third, from the Ancient Landmarks, Charges,

Constitutions, Ritual, Regulations, Edicts and Immemorial Usage of the Fraternity.

The "Ancient Charges" and "Regulations" are by common consent recognized as Masonic Law, in so far as they declare Masonic principles of universal application. Those, however, which look merely to the convenience, or to the local or temporary government of the Craft, are of necessity changeable, by competent authority, as often as the circumstances and requirements of the Order may demand.

The greatest evil which now besets this department of Masonry is the introduction into Lodges, and even into Grand Lodges, of notions and practices peculiar to other secret societies, benevolent or political, such as the allowing of more than one ballot, the requirement of more than one negative to exclude a candidate, discussion as to the merits of candidates, and restrictions upon the powers of the Master; or peculiar to legislative or religious bodies, such as a prescribed order of business, rules of order, adjournment, appeals from the presiding officer, motions to cut off discussions, continuance of stated communications by "calling off" from day to day, or from week to week, the requirement of certificates of good character to entitle members to the rights of the Order, and many other like innovations, which will readily occur to every experienced Mason. Nothing is more perilous to our Jurisprudence, nay more, to our very existence, than this reasoning from supposed analogies between the Masonic Society and other bodies, and the consequent introduction of foreign and incongruous doctrines for the government of the



Craft. No analogy, in fact, exists, nor can any argument from analogy be safely drawn, because the Masonic Institution owes its existence as such to those very matters in which it most widely differs from every other society. As soon as it should become like them it would cease to exist.

The government of the Craft differs from that of every other body. It combines pure Democracy and absolute Autocracy. The presiding officer is elected by the free suffrages of his brethren; but when elected and installed, his constituents cannot control his action or refuse to observe and do his Masonic will and pleasure. If a wise ruler be chosen, one who loves the institution for its own sake, and, forgetful of self, magnifies the dignity of his office, and the glory of the Craft, the more unlimited his power the more harmonious and vigorous will be the Lodge which is blest with his presence. Such an one Masonry assumes will always be elected as the Head of the Lodge and the Head of the Craft, and upon this assumption, the powers, prerogatives, and duties of the officer are based; in case the officer be other than above indicated, a wise provision has been made, requiring a new election every year, so that, at the worst, the Lodge cannot suffer more than a year of punishment, and the lesson of patience, and of greater care in the selection of officers, will more than compensate for any temporary embarrassment.

Another fruitful source of error is the feeling natural to all that what we have seen in our own Lodge, what was done when and where we were brought to light,

perhaps by some aged and revered brother, and what has prevailed in our own Grand Lodge, is right, and that everything contrary to our experience is wrong. This feeling is a laudable one, arising from the instinctive dread which every good Mason feels of deviating from the ancient paths, and of forsaking the Landmarks which our fathers have set up. Yet when it leads to the engrafting of erroneous principles upon Masonic Law, and to a dogged and obstinate adherence to them in spite of the general testimony of the Craft, its effect is pernicious in the extreme. How strangely it sounds to the ear of a Brother to whom the Universality and Oneness of Masonry are two of its chiefest beauties, when he hears the words "the Masonic Law of such a State," or "of such a Kingdom," as though true Masonic Jurisprudence must not of necessity be the same among every people and in every country. There is just as much propriety in saying "The Masonic Law of such a Lodge," each Lodge being a Law unto itself. Every Mason is a member of the universal brotherhood, professing the same faith and possessing but one Law. When, therefore, Masonry is considered in this aspect of Universality and Oneness, and each Lodge and Grand Lodge is viewed as the rivulet and river which swell and sustain the busy ocean of universal brotherhood—the pride and boast of every Mason, and the wonder and admiration of philosophers—how insignificant become the puny distinctions and selfish pride of locality. It is but a repetition of the well-known fable of certain members of the human body lording it over their fellow-members instead of laboring together har-

moniously, in obedience to the one law of their nature, for the glory and welfare of the whole body. How beautiful and suggestive the language of the Trowel, as it "spreads the cement of brotherly love and affection which binds and unites us into a Common Band or Society of friends and Brothers, among whom no contention should ever exist, except that noble contention, or rather emulation, who can best work and best agree."

# MASONIC LAW AND PRACTICE.

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## CHAPTER I.

### OF FREEMASONRY AND ITS LANDMARKS.

§ 1. Freemasonry is a Science and an Art.

As a Science it teaches the principles of benevolence and morality, the existence of a Supreme Being, the Resurrection of the Body and the Immortality of the Soul.

As an Art it applies these principles to the circumstances and conditions of man and to the erection and adornment of his inner spiritual temple. The Temple of King Solomon, its tradition, the rules and customs observed, and the implements and materials employed in its construction, serving as symbols to shadow forth and to impress upon the mind all the virtues which beautify and ennoble the character of man, and in which consists the true excellence of manhood.

§ 2. The Landmarks of Masonry are those ancient principles and practices which mark out and distinguish Freemasonry as such, and they are the source of Masonic Jurisprudence.

§ 3. They are either esoteric or exoteric. The esoteric Landmarks are those principles and practices which enter into the ritual of the Order and are essential to the existence of the Institution. This class embraces the unwritten Law of Masonry, to a knowledge of which the ritual affords the surest guide.

The exoteric Landmarks consist of the Ancient Charges and Regulations, Usages and Constitutions adopted from time immemorial for the better government of the Craft.

§ 4. The following are Landmarks of Masonry:

#### I.

Belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, in some revelation of his will, in the Resurrection of the Body and in the Immortality of the Soul.

#### II.

The obligations and modes of recognition and the Legend of the third degree.

III.

The inculcation of the moral virtues, of benevolence and of the doctrines of Natural Religion, by means of symbols derived from the Temple of King Solomon and its tradition, and from the usages and customs observed, and from the implements and materials used in its construction.

IV.

That Masons must obey the moral law and the government of the country in which they live.

V.

That the Grand Master is the Head of the Craft.

VI.

That the Master is the Head of the Lodge.

VII.

That the Grand Lodge is the Supreme Governing Body within its territorial jurisdiction.

VIII.

That every Lodge has an inherent right to be represented in Grand Lodge by its first three officers or their proxies.

## IX.

That every Lodge has power to make Masons, and to administer its own private affairs.

## X.

That every candidate must be a man, of lawful age, born of free parents, under no restraint of liberty, and hale and sound, as a man ought to be.

## XI.

That no candidate can be received except by unanimous ballot, after due notice of his application and due inquiry as to his qualifications.

## XII.

That the ballot is invariably secret.

## XIII.

That all Masons, as such, are peers.

## XIV.

That all Lodges are peers.

## XV.

That all Grand Lodges are peers.

## XVI.

That no person can be installed Master of a Lodge unless he be a Past Warden, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

## XVII.

That the obligations, means of recognition, and the forms and ceremonies observed in conferring degrees are secret.

## XVIII.

That no innovation can be made upon the body of Masonry.

## XIX.

That the Ancient Landmarks are the Supreme Law, and cannot be changed or abrogated.

## CHAPTER II.

## OF THE GRAND LODGE.

§ 1. The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Governing Authority within its territorial jurisdiction.

§ 2. It is composed of its Officers and the Masters and Wardens, or their proxies, of the Lodges within its jurisdiction, together with such others as may be prescribed in its constitution.

§ 3. Its territorial jurisdiction is coextensive with the territory of the civil government



within which it is located, and also extends to its warranted Lodges located in unoccupied territory.\*

§ 4. A Grand Lodge may be established in any unoccupied territory by the representatives of not less than three regular Lodges located therein, upon due notice of the assembly for that purpose being given to all regular Lodges situated therein, and all being permitted to be represented in such assembly.

§ 5. When such Grand Lodge is constituted it has exclusive jurisdiction over all the Lodges within its territorial jurisdiction, by whatsoever authority the same may have been warranted or chartered.

§ 6. The Grand Lodge has power—

1. To grant charters for new Lodges within its territorial jurisdiction, or within unoccupied territory.
2. To abrogate the charter of Lodges.
3. To suspend their functions.
4. To fix the boundaries of Lodges.

\* By unoccupied territory is meant territory in which no Grand Lodge is located, and which is, therefore, common ground for all Grand Lodges.

5. To hear and determine all matters of difference between Lodges, and complaints against Lodges, or against members of Lodges under dispensation.
6. To hear and determine all complaints against Masters of Lodges.
7. To hear and determine all appeals from the decision of Masters or Lodges, and to reverse, affirm or modify their decision.
8. To try all its officers and members, except the Grand Master, for Masonic offenses committed during the session of the Grand Lodge, and for acts performed as officers thereof.
9. To regulate the work of the Craft; and to decide all disputed questions of Masonic law, and to reaffirm and define the Ancient Landmarks.
10. To heal irregularly made Masons.
11. To legislate for the good of the Craft.
12. To select its own officers.
13. To pass all laws necessary for its support, or for the enforcement of its authority.

Such powers are limited only by its Constitution and the Ancient Landmarks.

§ 7. The officers of a Grand Lodge are a Grand Master, a Deputy Grand Master, a Grand Senior Warden, a Grand Junior Warden, a Grand Treasurer, a Grand Secretary, a Grand Senior Deacon, a Grand Junior Deacon, a Grand Tyler, and such other officers as may be designated in its Constitution.

§ 8. The Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden and Grand Treasurer, must be elected; the others may be elected or appointed, as provided by the Constitution.

§ 9. The term of office is limited to one year, or until others are chosen and installed.

§ 10. No installed officer of the Grand Lodge can resign.

§ 11. Any member of a Lodge within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge is eligible to either of the offices in the Grand Lodge.

§ 12. The Grand Master is the executive officer of the Grand Lodge, and possesses judicial and executive power.

§ 13. The prerogatives\* of the Grand Master are—

1. To preside over the Grand Lodge and over any subordinate when present.
2. To call emergent communications of the Grand Lodge and of any subordinate Lodge, as often as he may deem it expedient.
3. To appoint all Committees of the Grand Lodge, and to be *ex officio* the chairman thereof.
4. To determine all questions of order in Grand Lodge, without appeal.
5. To fill all vacancies in office in the Grand Lodge.
6. To make Masons at sight—this power being, however, restricted to the conferring of the degrees according to the ritual, in the presence of a lawful number of Masons, and of all the necessary elements of a regular Lodge; the presence of the Grand Master supplying the warrant.

\* By prerogative is meant, a personal right, by virtue of an office, and during its continuance.

7. To grant dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, or for the revival of decayed Lodges; and to revoke the same at pleasure.
8. To arrest the Charters of Lodges, and to suspend the functions of Masters of Lodges until the next session of the Grand Lodge.
9. To grant dispensations to Lodges for the election of officers when the first three offices for any cause shall be vacant, or when default shall be made in the election of officers on the day of the annual election.
10. To exercise, temporarily, all the powers of the Grand Lodge during the interim between the sessions of the Grand Lodge, and subject to its approval at the next session thereof.
11. To grant dispensations, on good cause shown, authorizing the installation of a Master elect who is not a Past Warden.
12. To grant dispensations shortening the time in which any act is required to be done.

13. Exemption from trial during his term of office and afterward, for any official act while Grand Master.
14. To perform any act necessary for the enforcement of his prerogatives or the orders of the Grand Lodge.
15. To give the casting vote in case of a tie, in addition to his own vote.

§ 14. His duties and powers are commensurate with his prerogatives.

§ 15. The Deputy Grand Master succeeds to all the duties, powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master, in case of his death, inability or absence.

§ 16. The Grand Senior Warden, in case of the death, inability or absence of both of his superior officers, succeeds to the duties, powers and prerogatives of Grand Master.

§ 17. The Grand Junior Warden, in case of the death, absence or inability of all of his superior officers, succeeds to the duties, powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master.

§ 18. No officer succeeds to any higher office, except to that of Grand Master, in case of the

death, inability or absence of his superior officer.

§ 19. The duties of the subordinate officers of the Grand Lodge are similar to those of the like station in the Lodge.

### CHAPTER III.

#### OF LODGES.

§ 1. A Lodge is a lawful number of Masons assembled with the three great Lights of Masonry and a charter or warrant from some competent authority empowering them to work.

§ 2. A charter is an instrument executed, pursuant to a vote of the Grand Lodge, by the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, attested by its seal and the signature of its Grand Secretary, constituting the brethren therein named and their successors, a Lodge, and designating the first three officers, and granting to such body thus constituted, all the powers and privileges of a regular Lodge.

§ 3. A dispensation or warrant, is an instrument issued under the signature of the Grand Master during the interim between the sessions

of the Grand Lodge designating the first three officers, and authorizing the brethren therein named to open and hold a Lodge until the next session of the Grand Lodge, or until the revocation of the warrant.

§ 4. The petition of at least seven Master Masons; residing within the proposed territorial jurisdiction of the new Lodge, and the approval of the nearest Lodge located within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, are a condition precedent to the granting of either a charter or dispensation.

§ 5. In case such nearest Lodge is so remote from the proposed new Lodge, or in such a decayed state that the obtaining of their approval is impracticable, or in case such Lodge unreasonably withhold its approval, the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may, upon satisfactory evidence of the Masonic ability and good character of the petitioners, dispense with such approval.

§ 6. The jurisdiction of a Lodge, in the absence of express grants, extends one-half the distance between the place of its meeting



named in its charter or dispensation and the place of meeting of the adjoining Lodge within the territory of the Grand Lodge, provided such distance does not extend into a town where another Lodge is located.

§ 7. Lodges located in the same town or city, have concurrent jurisdiction, unless otherwise provided.

§ 8. The territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge cannot be extended by changing the place of its meeting.

§ 9. Lodges may agree upon their boundaries, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

§ 10. A chartered Lodge cannot perform its function until it has been regularly constituted, and its officers regularly installed.

§ 11. The officers of a Lodge are a Worshipful Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon and a Tyler, and such other subordinate officers as may be designated in its By-Laws and approved by the Grand Lodge.

§ 12. The Master, Wardens, Treasurer and

Secretary, must be elected annually at the communication designated for that purpose in the By-Laws of the Lodge; or, in case of default thereof, on such day as the Grand Master may designate, by dispensation for that purpose.

§ 13. The term of office is one year, or until others are chosen and installed.

§ 14. The Senior Deacon and the Junior Deacon must be appointed by the Master and Senior Warden respectively. All other officers may be elected or appointed as provided by the By-Laws.

§ 15. No one but an actual Past Master can install the officers of a Lodge.

§ 16. No installed officer of a Lodge can resign.

§ 17. A regular chartered Lodge has power :

1. To select its own officers.
2. To adopt By-Laws, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.
3. To make Masons.
4. To raise funds for the purposes of charity, or for its own maintenance or support.

5. To discipline all its initiated candidates and members, and all Masons residing within its territorial jurisdiction.
6. To be represented by its first three officers or their proxies, in the Grand Lodge.
7. To grant dimits to any of its members entitled thereto.
8. To admit Masons to membership in the Lodge.
9. To exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all candidates residing within its territorial jurisdiction.
10. To confer the degrees.
11. To regulate its own private affairs.
12. To instruct its representatives to the Grand Lodge.

§ 18. A Lodge, under dispensation, possesses no power except that of acting upon the applications of candidates for the degrees, and conferring the same; and such Lodge ceases at the next session of the Grand Lodge, unless then continued or chartered.

§ 19. The members of a Lodge, under dis-

pensation, are those only who are named in the dispensation or in the petition, upon which the same is granted.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### OF THE OFFICERS OF A LODGE.

- § 1. The prerogatives of the Master are—
1. To preside over the Lodge.
  2. To convene the Lodge at discretion.
  3. To open and close the Lodge at pleasure.
  4. To compel by summons the attendance of members.
  5. To appoint all committees, and to be *ex officio* chairman thereof.
  6. To appoint the Senior Deacon.
  7. To fill all vacancies in subordinate offices.
  8. To determine all questions of order and the order of business without appeal, except to the Grand Lodge.
  9. To admit, or, on good cause, refuse admission of members or visitors to the Lodge.
  10. To be by person or by proxy a representative in the Grand Lodge.
- \*

11. To draw all orders upon the Treasurer for payment of the funds of the Lodge, pursuant to its consent.
12. Exemption from responsibility for his official acts, except to the Grand Lodge.
13. Exemption from trial by his Lodge for any cause during his term of office, and afterward for any official act as Master.
14. To install his successor.
15. To give the casting vote in case of a tie, in addition to his own vote.

§ 2. The duties of the Master, in addition to those inculcated in the ritual, are—

1. To obey, enforce and defend the Ancient Landmarks, and to obey and enforce the orders of the Grand Lodge and Grand Master.
2. To enforce and defend his own prerogatives and discharge the duties correlative with his prerogatives.
3. To enforce the By-Laws of the Lodge.
4. To attend all communications of the Lodge.
5. To preserve order in the Lodge.

6. To perform the Masonic work.
7. To preserve the charter or warrant of the Lodge.
8. To admit no improper person.
9. To instruct the brethren.
10. To cause an investigation into all Masonic offenses committed by the initiated candidates, or by members of the Lodge, or by Masons residing in the territorial jurisdiction of the Lodge.
11. To use his best endeavors to preserve and promote peace and harmony among the Craft.
12. To perfect himself in the ritual, laws and usages of the Order.
13. To be a good example to his brethren.

§ 3. The powers of the Master are commensurate with his duties and prerogatives.

§ 4. The Master of a Lodge may permit any Brother to confer the degrees, in his presence, in the Lodge.

§ 5. The degree of Actual Past Master is a necessary part of the installation of the Master.

§ 6. The prerogatives of the Senior Warden are—

1. To succeed to the duties, prerogatives and powers of the Master, in case of his death, inability or absence, while such inability or absence continues.
2. To be in person or by proxy a representative in Grand Lodge.
3. To appoint the Junior Deacon.

§ 7. The duties of the Senior Warden, in addition to those enumerated in the ritual, are—

1. To introduce all charges for offenses committed during the session of the Lodge.
2. To perfect himself in the ritual.
3. To perform the duties correlative with his prerogatives.

§ 8. The prerogatives of the Junior Warden are—

1. In case of the death, inability or absence of both of his superior officers, to succeed to the duties, powers, and prerogatives of Master during the continuance of such disability.

2. To be in person or by proxy a representative in Grand Lodge.

§ 9. The duties of the Junior Warden, in addition to those enumerated in the ritual, are—

1. To introduce all charges for offenses committed while the Lodge is not in session.
2. To perfect himself in the ritual.
3. To perform the duties correlative with his prerogatives.

§ 10. The duties of the several other officers of a Lodge are those enumerated in the ritual.

§ 11. In case of the death, absence or inability of a superior officer, no subordinate officer succeeds to the vacancy, except to that of Master.

§ 12. All the officers of a Lodge must be installed.

## CHAPTER V.

### OF THE MEMBERS OF A LODGE.

§ 1. The rights of a member of a Lodge are—

1. To sit in the Lodge.



2. To vote upon all questions brought before the Lodge.
3. To be tried by his peers.
4. To appeal to the Grand Lodge.
5. To visit any Lodge while it is not engaged in private business.
6. To cast his ballot for or against all candidates for admission, advancement or affiliation, without assigning any reason therefor.
7. To be relieved and comforted in want, sickness or distress.
8. To be buried masonically by his Lodge, if practicable, or by the Lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction he may die.
9. To receive a dimit upon payment of his dues to the Lodge, if not under charges of unmasonic conduct, nor under Masonic censure, provided the granting of such dimit will not impair the efficiency of the Lodge.

§ 2. The duties of a member of a Lodge, in addition to those inculcated in the ritual, are—

1. To attend the communications of the Lodge.
2. To serve upon all committees when appointed.
3. To vote upon all applications of candidates, if present.
4. To obey the moral law and the laws of the country in which he lives.
5. To manifest a charitable disposition toward all men, but especially toward his brethren.
6. To obey and support the Ancient Landmarks, the edicts of the Grand Lodge and the By-Laws of his Lodge.
7. To obey the Master of the Lodge.
8. To avoid all prejudice of sect or politics.
9. To maintain secrecy.
10. To perfect himself in the ritual.
11. To instruct uninformed brethren, and guard them against a breach of fidelity.
12. To guard, by investigation and by ballot, against the admission of improper candidates.
13. To act for the best interest of the Lodge and for the good of the Craft in general,

14. To keep and perform his Masonic obligations, and to act in and out of the Lodge according to Masonic principles.

§ 3. The rights of non-affiliated Masons are—

1. To visit a Lodge for a period, as prescribed by its By-Laws.
3. To temporary relief when in actual distress.

§ 4. The duties of a non-affiliated Mason are—

1. Obedience to his Masonic obligations.
2. To be a member of a Lodge.

§ 5. Every person possessing the requisite internal and external qualifications is a regular Mason, if made a Mason in a just and lawfully constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

## CHAPTER VI.

### OF CANDIDATES.

§ 1. The necessary qualifications of a candidate are such as affect his character, which are termed the internal qualifications, and such as

affect his body, which are termed the physical or external qualifications.

§ 2. The internal qualifications are—

1. That he shall be free-born—born of free parents—and under no restraint as to his liberty.
2. That he shall be of lawful age, not less than twenty-one years.
3. That he shall not be an “irreligious libertine,” nor a “stupid atheist.”
4. That he shall be of honest reputation, of humane disposition, and of temperate and industrious habits.
5. That he shall be actuated solely by a desire of knowledge, and of being serviceable to his fellow-men.
6. That he shall be of sound mind and memory.

§ 3. The external qualifications are : That he shall be a man—not a eunuch, nor a woman—and that he shall possess the full enjoyment of all those faculties, organs, limbs and members which are necessary for the reception and imparting of Masonic knowledge, and for a full

compliance with all the forms and ceremonies employed in such reception or imparting, as practiced from time immemorial among Masons.

§ 4. A physical defect happening after the reception of a degree, does not disqualify the candidate for advancement to a higher degree, provided such defect does not prevent the candidate from receiving or imparting, in the usual manner, the Masonic knowledge of such higher degree.

§ 5. The candidate must be a resident of the territorial jurisdiction of the Lodge to which he applies.\*

§ 6. For all Masonic purposes a legal and a Masonic residence are identical.

§ 7. The application of the candidate must be in writing, signed by himself. It must declare his belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, that he is not actuated by mercenary or selfish motives, and that he will conform to the rules and principles of the order.

§ 8. The candidate must be recommended by

\*By common consent, persons engaged in seafaring, or in the naval or military service, are excepted from this rule.

a member of the Lodge and vouched for by a Master Mason.

§ 9. Such application can only be received at a stated communication of the Lodge. It must then be referred to a committee of not less than three members of the Lodge, and lie over until a stated communication of the Lodge; which interval must be at least two weeks,\* unless, on good cause shown, the Grand Master shorten the time by special dispensation.

§ 10. An application cannot be withdrawn after it has been referred.

§ 11. After the reception of the report of the committee a secret ballot must be spread, and every member present must vote. If all the ballots are white the Master must declare the candidate duly elected. If but one black ballot appear, or if, for any cause, the Master be of opinion a mistake has been made, he may order a new ballot to be immediately spread; and, if all the ballots shall not then be white, the Master must declare the candidate rejected, and the action of every Lodge upon the appli-

\*The old rule was one month, but it has not the force of a Landmark. The present rule of the Craft is as stated in the text.

cation of candidates must be recorded upon its minutes.

§ 12. No rejected candidate can renew his application until the expiration of the time limited in the By-Laws of the Lodge or of the Grand Lodge.\*

§ 13. No ballot for a candidate can be reconsidered or set aside after he has been declared elected or rejected, and it has been so recorded.

§ 14. No rejected candidate can be received in any other Lodge without unanimous consent of the Lodge rejecting him.

§ 15. After a candidate has been elected he cannot receive either of the degrees in any other Lodge, without the consent of the Lodge by whom he has been first elected.

§ 16. The names of all rejected candidates must be transmitted to the Grand Secretary upon the annual returns of the Lodge.

§ 17. No one but the Master and Wardens can be permitted to inspect the ballot.

\* If no time be limited in either, a new application may be made as often as the candidate may desire.

§ 18. No discussion as to the internal qualifications of a candidate can be permitted.

§ 19. The rejection of a candidate shall not be made known to the uninitiated other than the candidate so rejected.

§ 20. No Mason is permitted, directly or indirectly, to disclose how he voted, nor to divulge how any other member voted.

§ 21. Every candidate must make suitable proficiency in the preceding degree before advancement.

§ 22. A ballot must be spread upon the application of a candidate for advancement, if requested by a member of the Lodge, and a unanimous vote is necessary for such advancement. ~

§ 23. The application for advancement may be renewed as often as the candidate may desire, unless otherwise provided.

§ 24. No candidate for initiation or advancement can be initiated or advanced, if objected to by any member before he is obligated, and a ballot must be ordered at any time before



such obligation, upon request of any member making such objection.

§ 25. A candidate residing outside of the territorial jurisdiction of a Lodge cannot be received without the unanimous consent of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, and if such candidate reside within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, the consent of the Grand Master thereof, and, if practicable, the consent of the Lodge where the candidate resides, shall be first obtained.

§ 26. No more than one degree shall be conferred upon the same candidate at one and the same communication, except by dispensation of the Grand Master, on good cause shown.

§ 27. No more than five persons can receive a degree at the same communication.

§ 28. No more than one person can be received or obligated or raised at the same time.

§ 29. No person can receive the degrees gratuitously, or without actual payment of the prescribed fees.

§ 30. Applicant for affiliation must be recommended and avouched for: his application must be received, at a stated communication, and referred to a committee, and lie over until the next stated communication, and receive a unanimous ballot; and the same rules are applicable to him as to a candidate. He must also produce a dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member, if such Lodge be in existence, or satisfactory evidence of his good standing, and of the legal severance of his membership.

§ 31. An applicant for affiliation, if rejected, may renew his application as often as he may desire, and such rejection does not affect his standing as a Mason.

§ 32. A candidate for affiliation may apply to any Lodge for affiliation, whether he resides within or out of its territorial jurisdiction.

## CHAPTER VII.

### OF MEMBERSHIP.

§ 1. Membership in a Lodge can be acquired:

1. By being one of the petitioners to whom a charter is granted.

2. By receiving the degrees as a candidate and afterward performing an act which evinces an intent to become a member of the Lodge.\*

3. By affiliation.

§ 2. Membership is suspended—

1. By being one of the petitioners to whom a dispensation is granted.
2. By sentence of suspension by the Lodge, after due trial.
3. By decree of the Grand Lodge.
4. By arrest of the charter of the Lodge.

§ 3. Such suspension of membership ceases on the expiration or revocation of the dispensation, or the expiration, or stay, or reversal of the sentence or decree.

§ 4. Membership is lost—

1. By obtaining a dimit.
2. By being struck from the Roll of Members, upon due notice, for non-payment of dues.
3. By being expelled from Masonry, after due trial.

\*This intent is usually evinced by signing the By-Laws of the Lodge.

4. By the abrogation or surrender of the charter of the Lodge.

§ 5. A Mason cannot be a member of more than one Lodge.\*

§ 6. Suspension or loss of membership, otherwise than by sentence of the Lodge or decree of the Grand Lodge, does not affect the Masonic standing of a Mason.

§ 7. Upon the expiration or revocation of a dispensation, the former status of all the petitioners are restored; and the brethren made under such dispensation are non-affiliated Masons.

§ 8. Membership, when suspended by sentence of the Lodge, may be restored by a two-third vote of the Lodge, notice of the intent to take such vote, having been given at a previous stated communication.

§ 9. Membership, when lost by a sentence of expulsion, can be restored only by the Grand Lodge, on reversal of the sentence, upon appeal, or upon the recommendation of the Lodge expelling.

\* Honorary membership, if there be any such, as distinguished from membership, confers no right of voting or of holding office.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## OF VISITORS.

§ 1. Every member of a regular Lodge has a right—

1. To visit any other Lodge.
2. To know the reasons, if admission be refused.
3. To appeal to the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction, if aggrieved.

§ 2. Such refusal can only be justified on the following grounds—

1. That the Lodge is engaged in private business.
2. That some member objects to his admission.
3. That his admission would disturb the harmony of the Lodge.

§ 3. The Master, alone, has power to admit or exclude a visitor.

§ 4. It is the privilege of every visitor, and if he have any doubt, it is his duty to inspect the charter or dispensation under which the Lodge is held.

§ 5. No visitor can be admitted until found to be a worthy brother, upon due trial and strict examination, or lawful information.

§ 6. Due trial and strict examination, consists in the administering of the Tyler's obligation, which must be taken by all who are present, and a critical, systematic investigation, according to the esoteric ritual of Masonry, to ascertain whether the visitor be a Mason.

Proper questions are as indispensable as proper answers.\*

§ 7. Lawful information is derived from—

1. Personal knowledge that the visitor is a Master Mason, which knowledge can only be derived from due trial and strict examination, or from having sat in a regular Lodge of Master Masons with him.
2. The oral declaration of a known Master Mason, that the visitor is a Master Mason, such declaration being made as an avouchment, and in his presence, provided the avoucher have personal knowledge that the visitor is a Master Mason.

\* The maxim is, "give no more light than you receive."

§ 8. Every avoucher is responsible for the correctness of his avouchment, and no excuse can be received for an erroneous avouchment.

§ 9. It is the duty of the Master, if not perfectly satisfied with the avouchment, to order an examination.

§ 10. Every person present in a Lodge must be known, either from examination or avouchment,\* to be a Mason of the degree in which the Lodge is open, or is about to be opened.

§ 11. No visitor, under the degree of Master Mason, can be admitted, except by avouchment, and as a special favor.

## CHAPTER IX.

### OF THE COMMUNICATIONS OF A LODGE.

§ 1. The communications of a Lodge are either stated or special.†

§ 2. Stated communications are those which are held on the day specified in the By-Laws of the Lodge.

\* The too common and dangerous practice of applying but one test cannot be too severely reprobated.

† Sometimes called regular and emergent, respectively.

§ 3. Special communications are those which are held pursuant to the call of the Master.

§ 4. The following business can be acted upon only at a stated communication of the Lodge—

1. The application of candidates for the degrees, or for affiliation.
2. The appropriation of Lodge funds.
3. The alteration or adoption of By-Laws.
4. General business, permanently affecting the Lodge.

§ 5. A stated communication of a Lodge, cannot be called off or continued beyond the day on which the same is held, pursuant to the By-Laws.

§ 6. A Lodge cannot be adjourned.

§ 7. Degrees may be conferred, and any matters other than those mentioned in the preceding section, can be acted upon at a special communication of the Lodge, provided such matters be specified in the call.

§ 8. In case of the absence of the Master, at the hour designated in the By-Laws for the opening of the Lodge, the Senior Warden, if present; or if he be absent, the Junior Warden



may open the Lodge, and proceed with the business; or, the Warden may congregate the Lodge, and upon his invitation, any Past Master present may preside as Master.

§ 9. In case of the absence of the Master and both of the Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened by any person except the Grand Master or his Deputy.

§ 10. Stated communications of the Lodge must be held at the Lodge-room.

§ 11. Special communications must be held at the Lodge-room, unless some other place within the territorial jurisdiction of the Lodge be designated in the call.

## CHAPTER X.

### OF PAST MASTERS.

§ 1. Past Masters are either actual or virtual :

1. Actual Past Masters are those who have been regularly installed as Masters of a Blue Lodge.
2. Virtual Past Masters are those who have received the degree in a Chapter, and have never been installed as Masters of a Blue Lodge.

§ 2. A Virtual Past Master cannot sit in a Lodge of Actual Past Masters congregated for the purpose of conferring the Past Master's degree, as part of the installation service of the Master of a Blue Lodge.

§ 3. An Actual Past Master cannot sit in a Lodge of Virtual Past Masters until he has received the degree of Mark Master.

§ 4. A Virtual Past Master becomes an Actual Past Master by being installed Master of a Blue Lodge, and need not again receive the degree.

§ 5. A Virtual Past Master is not recognized as a Past Master in a Blue Lodge.

## CHAPTER XI.

### OF DIMISSION.

§ 1. Dimission is the voluntary s verance of membership in a Lodge by the joint act of the member and of the Lodge.

§ 2. Any member of a Lodge, except an installed officer and those under Masonic charges or in arrears to the Lodge, has a right

to dimit, provided his withdrawal will not materially impair the efficiency of the Lodge.

§ 3. Such dimission is effected by the passage of a resolution, by majority vote, granting dimission.

§ 4. A dimit is a properly authenticated certificate of the Lodge, as evidence of the dimission and good standing of the member.

§ 5. A vote of a Lodge granting a dimit cannot be reconsidered or annulled.

## CHAPTER XII.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

§ 1. No Lodge can suspend its By-Laws, or either of them.

§ 2. Upon the forfeiture or surrender of its charter, the jewels, records and property of a Lodge escheat to the Grand Lodge.

§ 3. A distribution of Lodge property or funds among its members is a Masonic offense.

§ 4. A Lodge cannot surrender its charter, provided seven of its members object to its surrender and are competent and willing to retain it and perform the functions of a Lodge.

§ 5. No candidate can be initiated or advanced in a Lodge other than the one by which he has been accepted, without its consent.

§ 6. The claims of a widow of a Mason are destroyed by subsequent marriage.

§ 7. The claims of orphan children of a Master Mason are not impaired by subsequent marriage of their mother.

§ 8. Meetings of a Lodge cannot be held on Sunday for any purpose, except for the burial of the dead, or for the exercise of Masonic charity of a pressing character.

§ 9. The minutes of a Lodge, after approval, cannot be altered or expunged.\*

§ 10. A call for the Previous Question will not be permitted.

§ 11. The Order of Business rests exclusively in the discretion of the Master.

§ 12. Parliamentary Rules are useful as guides to the orderly conduct of business, but cannot control the will and pleasure of the Master.

\*Should errors appear in minutes, after approval, they are to be noted upon the minutes of a subsequent communication.

§ 13. No business, except the conferring of degrees or the trial of Masons who have not attained the Master's degree, can be transacted in other than a Master Masons' Lodge.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### OF MASONIC OFFENSES.

§ 1. Any breach of Masonic duty is a Masonic offense, of which, on the part of any of its initiated candidates, or members, or of any Mason residing within its territorial jurisdiction, the Lodge is bound to take cognizance.

§ 2. The Lodge will not take cognizance of any political offense, nor of any breach of contract or agreement between a Mason and the uninitiated, nor between one Mason and another, unless involving moral turpitude on the part of the offender.

§ 3. Masonic punishments are—

1. Private Reprimand.
2. Public Reprimand.
3. Definite Suspension.
4. Indefinite Suspension.
5. Expulsion.

§ 4. Striking from the Roll is a *quasi* punishment, and can only be passed for non-payment of assessments or dues, and upon due notice, by majority vote. Its only effect is to make the member a non-affiliated Mason.

§ 5. A sentence of reprimand does not affect the standing of a brother, and may be passed by a majority vote.

§ 6. Definite suspension deprives the offender of the rights and privileges of Masonry during the time specified in the sentence, or until its stay or reversal.

§ 7. Indefinite suspension deprives the offender of the rights and privileges of Masonry during the pleasure of the Lodge, or until the stay or reversal of the sentence.

§ 8. Expulsion deprives the offender of all the rights and privileges of Masonry until the stay or reversal of the sentence.

§ 9. The sentence of suspension or expulsion must be passed by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

§ 10. The Grand Lodge may restore an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry, upon his application, without appeal from the sentence and without the consent of the expelling Lodge, provided due notice of such application be given to such Lodge. After such restoration his status is that of a non-affiliated Mason.

§ 11. The status of a Mason under charges is not affected until after sentence, and he is entitled to—

1. The benefit of the presumption of innocence.
2. Trial by his peers.
3. A fair and impartial hearing before the Lodge.
4. The assistance of counsel, the same being a Master Mason.
5. He cannot be twice masonically tried for the same offense, except upon award of a new trial by the Grand Lodge.
6. To an appeal.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## OF TRIAL IN THE LODGE, AND ITS INCIDENTS.

§ 1. All charges must be in writing, and signed by the complainant.

§ 2. Charges for offenses committed while the Lodge is at labor, should be introduced by the Senior Warden.

§ 3. Charges for offenses committed at any other time, should be introduced by the Junior Warden.

§ 4. Should either Warden neglect to introduce the charges, the same may be introduced by any member of the Lodge.

§ 5. The charges must specify, with reasonable certainty, the nature of the offence alleged, and the time and place at which the offence complained of, was committed.

§ 6. The charges must be presented at a stated communication of the Lodge, or at a special communication called for that purpose, and open on the highest degree to which the accused has attained.

§ 7. If the charges are received by the Lodge,



a minute of them should be made upon the records, by the Secretary, stating the substance of the charges.

§ 8. A copy of the charges, attested by the Secretary, together with a summons, requiring the accused to appear before the Lodge and answer the charges, must be served upon him at least ten days before the day fixed in the summons for him to answer, which day must be the day of the stated communication of the Lodge, or of a communication specially called for that purpose.

§ 9. A copy of the charges and summons, and all papers, may be served by any Mason, by delivering the same to and leaving them with the party to be served, personally; or, if he cannot be found, by leaving the same with a person of mature age and discretion, at the last known place of residence of the person to be served; or, if such place of residence be unoccupied, by leaving the same in a conspicuous place therein.

§ 10. On the day mentioned in the summons, the accused shall answer the said charges in writing.

§ 11. If the accused shall deny the charges, a commission, of not less than three members of the Lodge, may be appointed to take the evidence, and report the same to the Lodge; together with their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; or the Lodge may proceed to take the evidence and try the cause in open Lodge.

§ 12. The accused may object to either or all of the commissioners, and the Master shall decide upon the sufficiency of such objection.

§ 13. The commissioners so appointed, shall give to the accused and complainant, at least five days written notice of the time and place of their meeting, and possess the power to adjourn from time to time, until the investigation shall be concluded; and, upon request of either party, the commissioners may exclude any of the witnesses, while a witness is being examined.

§ 14. The attendance of witnesses, who are Masons, may be enforced by summons.

§ 15. Witnesses, who are Masons, must testify on their honor as Masons; the uninitiated, on

their honor as men; and the latter must be examined by commissioners appointed for that purpose.

§ 16. Evidence of general bad character or reputation cannot be given to impeach the testimony of a Mason in good standing.

§ 17. The commissioners may proceed with the hearing if two of them be present.

§ 18. The commissioners must make a written report, stating their findings of fact separately, and report a resolution, embodying their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

§ 19. The report of the commissioners shall be in writing, and presented to the Lodge at a stated or specially called Lodge; at least five days' written notice of the intention to present their report, together with a copy of the report of the commission, except the testimony having been served upon the accused.

§ 20. Upon the presentation of the report, the Lodge may, by majority vote, accept the same, or refer it back to the commissioners, to take further evidence.

§ 21. If the report be accepted, the Lodge shall proceed to consider the question, whether the resolution recommended by the commissioners, shall be adopted.

§ 22. The Lodge may, by a majority vote, adopt the resolution recommended by the commissioners, or any other in place thereof, or in addition thereto.

§ 23. If the Lodge adopt a resolution, declaring the accused guilty, the Lodge shall proceed to determine, by ballot, the punishment to be inflicted.

§ 24. A ballot shall be taken in the following order, until the requisite number of votes be given to pass the sentence.

1. Expulsion.
2. Indefinite Suspension.
3. Definite Suspension.
4. Public Reprimand.
5. Private Reprimand.

§ 25. A vote of two-thirds is necessary for expulsion or suspension. A vote of a majority is necessary for reprimand.

§ 26. The Secretary shall record the resolution adopted, and the degree of punishment awarded.

§ 27. If the accused appear before the Lodge, and acknowledge himself guilty of the charges preferred, the Lodge shall proceed, by ballot, to determine the degree of punishment to be inflicted.

§ 28. If, after due service of a copy of the charges and summons, the accused shall fail to appear or answer the charges, the Lodge may, upon proof of such service, appoint the commission, and the same proceedings shall be had as though the accused had answered.

§ 29. The accused may appear by counsel, who must be a Master Mason; and the counsel shall have the right to be present at all the meetings of the Lodge and of the commissioners, whenever the matter of his client shall be under consideration.

§ 30. No visitor can be permitted to be present at any Lodge while the charges are being considered or discussed.

§ 31. All voting upon any matter relating to the trial of the accused must be by ballot.

§ 32. Charges against the Master of a Lodge must be served upon him, and a copy thereof delivered to the Grand Secretary, at least thirty days before the session of the Grand Lodge; and the accused shall serve his answer to the charges upon the accuser, and deliver a copy thereof to the Grand Secretary, within twenty days after such service.

§ 33. The Grand Master may, on good cause shown, suspend the accused Master from his office, until a decision upon the charges by the Grand Lodge.

§ 34. The Grand Lodge shall refer the charges and answer to a commission of not less than three Actual Past Masters, who shall hear the evidence, and report the findings of fact to the Grand Lodge, together with a resolution embodying their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

§ 35. If the Grand Lodge adopt a resolution declaring the accused guilty of the charges, a ballot shall then be taken as to the degree of

punishment to be awarded, as in trials in Lodges, the same vote being required for each degree of punishment.

§ 36. Charges against a Lodge shall be conducted in the same manner as against a Master, the service of all papers being made upon the Master and Secretary of the Lodge, and the answer being made by the Master, or either Warden of the Lodge.

§ 37. The punishment that may be awarded against a Lodge is—

1. Revocation of its Charter.
2. Temporary arrest of its Charter.
3. Expulsion of its members, or any of them.
4. Suspension of its members, or of any of them, at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.
5. Suspension of its Members, or any of them, for a definite period.
6. Reprimand of its Members, or any of them.

§ 38. The vote therein must be taken by ballot, in the order above stated.

§ 39. The punishment of its members, or any of them, may be added to the punishment by revocation or arrest of its charter.

§ 40. A two-third vote is necessary for either degree of punishment, except reprimand.

§ 41. The Grand Master may, on good cause shown, arrest the charter of the Lodge, until the hearing of the charges by the Grand Lodge.

## CHAPTER XV.

### ON APPEALS.

§ 1. Any brother, feeling aggrieved by the sentence of any Lodge, or by the decision of the Master, has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge.

§ 2. Such appeal shall be taken within nine months after the sentence or decision.

§ 3. The appeal may be perfected by service of a written notice of appeal, signed by the aggrieved party, upon the Master and Secretary of the Lodge, and by the delivery of a copy thereof to the Grand Secretary, at least thirty days before the session of the Grand Lodge.



§ 4. The notice of appeal shall specify the grounds on which the appellant relies.

§ 5. The Secretary of a Lodge shall, within twenty days after the service of a notice of appeal, transmit to the Grand Secretary, an attested copy of all papers in the possession of the Lodge, relating to the proceedings from which the appeal is taken; and he shall, on a written request of five days, produce before the Grand Lodge, all the originals of such papers, together with the record book of said Lodge.

§ 6. Matters of mere form shall be disregarded, and substantial justice shall be done between the parties, if the merits of the appeal may be ascertained.

§ 7. The time within which any act is required to be done may be extended or diminished by an order of the Grand Master, on cause shown.

§ 8. The appeal shall be brought before the Grand Lodge, by the Grand Secretary, and may be referred to a committee of not less than three, who shall examine into the matters complained of, and report thereon to the Grand

Lodge, with a resolution embodying their opinion.

§ 9. Upon the coming in of the report of the committee, the Grand Lodge may, by majority vote—

1. Reverse the decision of the Lodge or Master.
2. Award a New Trial.
3. Affirm the Decision.
4. Modify the Decision.

§ 10. The Grand Master may, upon appeal, on cause shown, stay all the proceedings of the Lodge on the sentence, during his pleasure; but not longer than until the hearing of such appeal by the Grand Lodge.

§ 11. The said stay of proceedings shall relieve the appellant from all the effects of the sentence, during such stay.

§ 12. If such stay shall be granted, the sentence shall take effect on the revocation of such stay by the Grand Master, or the affirmance of such sentence by the Grand Lodge.

§ 13. The Grand Master may, in his discretion, call a special communication of the Grand

Lodge, for the purpose of hearing and deciding all charges and appeals.

§ 14. The decision of the Grand Lodge is final, unless the Grand Lodge award a rehearing of the matter.

§ 15. No new evidence shall be heard upon appeal to the Grand Lodge, unless a written notice of the intention to take such evidence, and specifying, with reasonable certainty, the nature thereof, be served by the party desiring to introduce the same upon the opposite party, at least five days before the session of the Grand Lodge.

§ 16. The opposite party shall have the right to introduce evidence to rebut the newly offered evidence.

# ANCIENT CONSTITUTIONS, CHARGES, AND GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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THE OLD YORK CONSTITUTIONS OF 926.

## *The Fifteen Articles.*

1. The Master must be steadfast, trusty and true; provide victuals for his men, and pay their wages punctually.

2. Every Master shall attend the Grand Lodge when duly summoned, unless he have a good and reasonable excuse.

3. No Master shall take an Apprentice for less than seven years.

4. The son of a bondman shall not be admitted as an Apprentice, lest when he is introduced into the Lodge any of the brethren should be offended.

5. A candidate must be without blemish, and have the full and proper use of his limbs; for a maimed man can do the Craft no good.

6. The Master shall take especial care, in the admission of an Apprentice, that he do his lord no prejudice.

7. He shall harbor no thief or thief's retainer, lest the Craft should come to shame.

8. If he unknowingly employ an imperfect man, he shall discharge him from the work when his inability is discovered.

9. No Master shall undertake a work that he is not able to finish to his lord's profit and the credit of his Lodge.

10. A brother shall not supplant his fellow in the work, unless he be incapable of doing it himself; for then he may lawfully finish it, that pleasure and profit may be the mutual result.

11. A Mason shall not be obliged to work after the sun has set in the west.

12. Nor shall he decry the work of a brother or fellow, but shall deal honestly and truly by him, under a penalty of not less than ten pounds.

13. The Master shall instruct his Apprentice faithfully, and make him a perfect workman.

14. He shall teach him all the secrets of his trade.

15. And shall guard him against the commission of perjury, and all other offenses by which the Craft may be brought to shame.

*The Fifteen Points.*

1. Every Mason shall cultivate brotherly love and the love of God, and frequent holy church.

2. The workman shall labor diligently on work days, that he may deserve his holidays.

3. Every Apprentice shall keep his Master's counsel, and not betray the secrets of his Lodge.

4. No man shall be false to the Craft, or entertain a prejudice against his Master or Fellows.

5. Every workman shall receive his wages weekly, and without scruple; and should the Master think proper to dismiss him from the work, he shall have due notice of the same before H. xii.

6. If any dispute arise among the brethren, it shall be settled on a holiday, that the work be not neglected, and God's law fulfilled.

7. No Mason shall debauch, or have carnal knowledge of the wife, daughter, or concubine of his Master or Fellows.

8. He shall be true to his Master, and a just mediator in all disputes or quarrels.

9. The Steward shall provide good cheer against the hour of refreshment, and each Fellow shall punctually defray his share of the reckoning, the Steward rendering a true and correct account.

10. If a Mason live amiss, or slander his brother, so as to bring the Craft to shame, he shall have no further maintenance among the brethren, but shall be summoned to the next Grand Lodge; and if he refuse to appear, he shall be expelled.

11. If a Brother see his Fellow hewing a stone, and likely to spoil it by unskillful workmanship, he shall teach him to amend it, with fair words and brotherly speeches.

12. The General Assembly, or Grand Lodge, shall consist of Masters and Fellows, Lords, Knights and Squires, Mayor and Sheriff, to make new laws, and to confirm old ones when necessary.

13. Every brother shall swear fealty, and if he violate his oath, he shall not be succored or assisted by any of the Fraternity.

14. He shall make oath to keep secrets, to be steadfast and true to all the ordinances of the Grand Lodge, to the King and Holy Church, and to all the several Points herein specified.

15. And if any brother break his oath, he shall be committed to prison, and forfeit his goods and chattels to the King.

They conclude as follows:

That a General Assembly shall be held every year, with the Grand Master at its head, to enforce these regulations, and to make new laws, when it may be expedient to do so, at which all the brethren are competent to be present; and they must renew their O. B. to keep these statutes and constitutions, which have been ordained by King Athelstan, and adopted by the Grand Lodge at York. And this Assembly further directs that, in all ages to come, the existing Grand Lodge shall petition the reigning monarch to confer his sanction on their proceedings.

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF EDWARD III.—1327–1377.

1. That for the future, at the making or admission of a brother, the constitutions and the charges shall be read.

2. That Master Masons, or Masters of the work, shall be examined whether they be able of cunning to serve their respective lords, as well the highest as the lowest, to the honor and worship of the aforesaid art, and to the profit of their lords; for they be their lords that employ them for their travel.

3. That when the Master and Wardens meet in a Lodge, if need be, the Sheriff of the county, or the Mayor of the city, or Alderman of the town, in which the congregation is held, should be made fellow and sociate to the Master, in help of him against rebels, and for upbearing the rights of the realm.

4. That Entered Prentices at their making were charged not to be thieves, or thieves-maintainers; that they should travel honestly for their pay, and love their Fellows as themselves, and be true to the King of England, and to the realm, and to the Lodge.

5. That at such congregations it shall be enquired, whether any Master or Fellow has broke any of the articles agreed to. And if the offender, being duly cited to appear, prove rebel, and will not attend, then the Lodge shall determine against him that he shall forswear (or renounce) his Masonry, and shall no more use this Craft; the which, if he presume for to do, the Sheriff of the county shall prison him, and take all his goods into the king's hands, till his grace be granted him an issue: for this cause principally have these congregations been ordained, that as well the lowest as the highest should be well and truly served in this art foresaid throughout all the kingdom of England.

## REGULATIONS OF 1663.

1. That no person, of what degree soever, be made or accepted a Freemason, unless in a regular Lodge, whereof one to be a Master or Warden in that limit or division where such Lodge is kept, and another to be a craftsman in the trade of Freemasonry.

2. That no person shall hereafter be accepted a Freemason but such as are of able body, honest parentage, good reputation, and an observer of the laws of the land.

3. That no person hereafter who shall be accepted a Freemason shall be admitted into any Lodge or assem-



bly, until he has brought a certificate of the time and place of his acceptance from the Lodge that accepted him, unto the Master of that limit or division where such Lodge is kept; and the said Master shall enroll the same in a roll of parchment, to be kept for that purpose, and shall give an account of all such acceptations at every General Assembly.

4. That every person who is now a Freemason shall bring to the Master a note of the time of his acceptance, to the end the same may be enrolled in such priority of place as the brother deserves; and that the whole company and Fellows may the better know each other.

5. That for the future the said fraternity of Freemasons shall be regulated and governed by one Grand Master, and as many Wardens as the said society shall think fit to appoint at every annual General Assembly.

6. That no person shall be accepted, unless he be twenty-one years old or more.

THE ANCIENT INSTALLATION CHARGES OF JAMES II.—1685-'88.

1. That ye shall be true men to God and the Holy Church, and to use no error or heresy by your understanding, and by wise men's teaching.

2. That ye shall be true liegemen to the King of England, without treason or any falsehood, and that ye know no treason but ye shall give knowledge thereof to the king, or to his counsel; also, ye shall be true one to another, that is to say, every Mason of the craft that is Mason allowed, ye shall do to him as ye would be done unto yourself.

3. And ye shall keep truly all the counsel that ought to be kept in the way of Masonhood, and all the counsel of the Lodge or of the chamber. Also, that ye shall be no thief, nor thieves to your knowledge free; that ye shall be true to the king, lord or master that ye serve, and truly to see and work for his advantage.

4. Ye shall call all Masons your Fellows, or your brethren, and no other names.

5. Ye shall not take your Fellow's wife in villainy, nor deflower his daughter or servant, nor put him to disworship.

6. Ye shall truly pay for meat or drink, wheresoever ye go to table or board. Also, ye shall do no villainy there, whereby the craft or science may be slandered.

THE ANCIENT CHARGES AT MAKINGS.

1. That no Mason take on him no lord's work, nor any other man's, unless he know himself well able to perform the work, so that the craft have no slander.

2. Also, that no Master take work but that he take reasonable pay for it; so that the lord may be truly served, and the Master to live honestly, and to pay his Fellows truly. And that no Master or Fellow supplant others of their work; that is to say, that if he hath taken a work, or else stand Master of any work, that he shall not put him out, unless he be unable of cunning to make an end of his work. And no Master nor Fellow shall take no Apprentice for less than seven years. And that the Apprentice be freeborn, and of limbs whole as a man ought to be, and no bastard. And that no Master nor Fellow take no allowance to be made

Mason without the assent of his Fellows, at the least six or seven.

3. That he that be made be able in all degrees; that is, free born, of a good kindred, true, and no bondsman, and that he have his right limbs as a man ought to have.

4. That a Master take no Apprentice without he have occupation to occupy two or three Fellows at least.

5. That no Master or Fellow put away any lord's work to task that ought to be journeywork.

6. That every Master give pay to his Fellows and servants as they may deserve, so that he be not defamed with false working. And that none shall slander another behind his back to make him lose his good name.

7. That no Fellow in the house or abroad answer another ungodly or reproveably without a cause.

8. That every Master Mason do reverence to his elder; and that a Mason be no common player at the cards, dice or hazard; or at any unlawful plays, through the which the science and craft may be dishonored and slandered.

8. That no Fellow go into the town by night, except he have a Fellow with him, who may bear him record that he was in an honest place.

10. That every Master and Fellow shall come to the assembly, if it be within fifty miles of him, if he have any warning. And if he have trespassed against the craft, to abide the reward of Masters and Fellows.

11. That every Master Mason and Fellow that hath trespassed against the craft shall stand to the correc-

tion of other Masters and Fellows to make him accord; and if they cannot accord, to go to the common law.

12. That a Master or Fellow make not a mould stone, square nor rule, to no lowen, nor let no lowen work within their Lodge nor without, to mould stone.

13. That every Mason receive and cherish strange Fellows, when they come over the country, and set them on work, if they will work, as the manner is; that is to say, if the Mason have any mould stone in his place, he shall give him a mould stone, and set him on work; and if he have none, the Mason shall refresh him with money until the next Lodge.

14. That every Mason shall truly serve his Master for his pay.

15. That every Master shall truly make an end of his work, task or journey, whitherso it be.

## The Charges of a Freemason.

*Extracted from the Ancient Records of Lodges beyond Sea, and of those in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the use of the Lodges in London. To be read at the making of New Brethren, or when the Master shall order it.*

### THE GENERAL HEADS, viz:

- I.—OF GOD and RELIGION; II.—OF the CIVIL MAGISTRATE, Supreme and Subordinate; III.—OF LODGES; IV.—OF MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS and APPRENTICES; V.—OF the Management of the CRAFT in working; VI.—OF BEHAVIOR, viz: 1. In the Lodge while CONSTITUTED. 2. After the Lodge is over, and the BRETHREN not gone. 3. When Brethren meet without STRANGERS, but not in a LODGE. 4. In presence of STRANGERS NOT MASONS. 5. At HOME and in the NEIGHBORHOOD. 6. TOWARDS a STRANGE BROTHER.

### I.—CONCERNING GOD AND RELIGION.

A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the Art, he will never be a stupid Atheist, nor an irreligious Libertine. But though in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the Religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that Religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be *good men and true*, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the *Center of Union*, and the means of conciliating true Friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance.

## II.—OF THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE, SUPREME AND SUBORDINATE.

A Mason is a peaceable subject to the civil powers wherever he resides or works, and is never to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, nor to behave himself undutifully to inferior magistrates; for as Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed, and confusion, so ancient kings and princes have been much disposed to encourage the Craftsmen, because of their peaceableness and loyalty, whereby they practically answered the cavils of their adversaries, and promoted the honor of the Fraternity, who ever flourished in times of peace. So that if a brother should be a rebel against the State, he is not to be countenanced in his rebellion, however he may be pitied as an unhappy man; and if convicted of no other crime, though the loyal brotherhood must and ought to disown his rebellion, and give no umbrage or ground of political jealousy to the government for the time being, they cannot expel him from the Lodge, and his relation to it remains indefeasible.

## III.—OF LODGES.

A Lodge is a place where Masons assemble and work: Hence that Assembly, or duly organized Society of Masons, is called a *Lodge*, and every brother ought to belong to one, and to be subject to its By-Laws and the General Regulations. It is either particular or general, and will be best understood by attending it, and by the Regulations of the General or Grand Lodge hereunto annexed. In ancient times, no Master or Fellow could be absent from it, especially when warned to appear at

it, without incurring a severe censure, until it appeared to the Master and Wardens that pure necessity hindered him.

The persons admitted members of a Lodge must be good and true men, free-born, and of mature and discreet age; no bondmen, no women, no immoral or scandalous men, but of good report.

#### IV.—OF MASTERS, WARDENS, FELLOWS AND APPRENTICES.

All preferment among Masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only; that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised: Therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit. It is impossible to describe these things in writing, and every brother must attend in his place, and learn them in a way peculiar to this Fraternity: Only candidates may know that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's Lord, and of being made a *Brother*, and then a *Fellow Craft* in due time, even after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being the *Warden*, and then the *Master* of the Lodge, the *Grand Warden*, and at length the *Grand Master* of all the Lodges, according to his merit.

No brother can be a Warden until he has passed the

part of a Fellow Craft; nor a Master until he has acted as a Warden, nor Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor Grand Master, unless he has been a Fellow Craft before his election, who is also to be nobly born, or a gentleman of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect or other artist, descended of honest parents, and who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the Lodges. And for the better, and easier, and more honorable discharge of his office, the Grand Master has a power to choose his own Deputy Grand Master, who must be then, or must have been formerly, the Master of a particular Lodge, and has the privilege of acting whatever the Grand Master, his Principal, should act, unless the said Principal be present, or interpose his authority by a letter.

These rulers and governors—supreme and subordinate—of the ancient Lodge, are to be obeyed in their respective stations by all the brethren, according to the old Charges and Regulations, with all humility, reverence, love and alacrity.

#### V.—OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRAFT IN WORKING.

All Masons shall work honestly on working-days, that they may live creditably on holy-days; and the time appointed by the law of the land, or confirmed by custom, shall be observed.

The most expert of the Fellow Craftsmen shall be chosen or appointed the Master or Overseer of the Lord's work; who is to be called MASTER by those that work under him. The Craftsmen are to avoid all ill



language, and to call each other by no disobliging name, but Brother or Fellow, and to behave themselves courteously within and without the Lodge.

The Master, knowing himself to be able of cunning, shall undertake the Lord's work as reasonably as possible, and truly dispend his goods as if they were his own; nor to give more wages to any brother or Apprentice than he really may deserve.

Both the Master and the Masons, receiving their wages justly, shall be faithful to the Lord, and honestly finish their work, whether task or journey; nor put the work to task that hath been accustomed to journey.

None shall discover envy at the prosperity of a brother, nor supplant him, or put him out of his work, if he be capable to finish the same; for no man can finish another's work so much to the Lord's profit, unless he be thoroughly acquainted with the designs and drafts of him that began it.

When a Fellow-Craftsman is chosen Warden of the work under the Master, he shall be true both to Master and Fellows, shall carefully oversee the work in the Master's absence to the Lord's profit; and his brethren shall obey him.

All Masons employed shall meekly receive their wages, without murmuring or mutiny, and not desert the Master till the work is finished.

A younger brother shall be instructed in working, to prevent spoiling the materials for want of judgment, and for increasing and continuing of brotherly love.

All the tools used in working shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

No laborer shall be employed in the proper work of Masonry; nor shall *Free Masons* work with those that are not free, without an urgent necessity; nor shall they teach laborers and unaccepted Masons as they should teach a brother or Fellow.

## VI.—OF BEHAVIOR.

1.—*In the Lodge while constituted.*

You are not to hold private committees or separate conversation, without leave from the Master, nor to talk of anything impertinent or unseemly, nor interrupt the Master or Wardens, or any brother speaking to the Master: Nor behave yourself ludicrously or jestingly while the Lodge is engaged in what is serious and solemn; nor use any unbecoming language upon any pretence whatsoever; but to pay due reverence to your Master, Wardens and Fellows, and put them to worship.

If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the Lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge,) and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a Lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity, apparent to the Lodge.

2.—*Behavior after the Lodge is over, and the Brethren not gone,*

You may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all

excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an EASY and FREE conversation; for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholic religion above mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds and languages, and are resolved against *all politics*, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This *Charge* has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially ever since the reformation in Britain, or the dissent and secession of those nations from the communion of Rome.

3.—*Behavior when Brethren meet without Strangers, but not in a Lodge formed.*

You are to salute one another in a courteous manner, as you will be instructed, calling each other BROTHER, freely giving mutual instruction, as shall be thought expedient, without being overseen or overheard, and without encroaching upon each other, or derogating from that respect which is due to any brother, were he not a Mason: for though all Masons are as brethren upon the same Level, yet Masonry takes no honor from a man that he had before; nay, rather it adds to his honor, especially if he has deserved well of the brotherhood, who must give honor to whom it is due, and avoid ill manners.

4.—*Behavior in Presence of Strangers not Masons.*

You shall be cautious in your words and carriage, that the most penetrating stranger shall not be able to discover or find out what is not proper to be intimated; and sometimes you shall divert a discourse, and manage it prudently for the honor of the Worshipful Fraternity.

5.—*Behavior at Home and in your Neighborhood.*

You are to act as becomes a moral and wise man, particularly not to let your family, friends and neighbors know the concerns of the Lodge, etc., but wisely to consult your own honor, and that of the Ancient Brotherhood, for reasons not to be mentioned here. You must also consult your health, by not continuing together too late, or too long from home, after Lodge hours are past; and by avoiding of gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.

6.—*Behavior towards a Strange Brother.*

You are cautiously to examine him, in such a method as prudence shall direct you, that you may not be imposed upon by an ignorant false pretender, whom you are to reject with contempt and derision, and beware of giving him any hints of knowledge.

But if you discover him to be a true and genuine brother, you are to respect him accordingly; and if he is in want, you must relieve him, if you can, or else direct him how he may be relieved: You must employ him some days, or else recommend him to be employed. But you are not charged to do beyond your ability, only to prefer a poor brother, that is a good man and true, before any other people in the same circumstances.

*Finally.* All these CHARGES you are to observe, and also those that shall be communicated to you in another way; cultivating Brotherly Love, the foundation and cape-stone, the cement and glory of this ancient Fraternity; avoiding all wrangling and quarreling, all slander and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother, but defending his character, and doing him all good offices, as far as is consistent with your honor and safety, and no farther. And if any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own or his Lodge, and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication, and from thence to the Annual Grand Lodge, as has been the ancient laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation; never taking a legal course, but when the case cannot be otherwise decided, and patiently listening to the honest and friendly advice of Master and Fellows, when they would prevent your going to law with strangers, or would excite you to put a speedy period to all lawsuits, that so you may mind the affair of Masonry with the more alacrity and success; but with respect to Brothers or Fellows at law, the Master and brethren should kindly offer their mediation, which ought to be thankfully submitted to by the contending brethren; and if that submission is impracticable, they must, however, carry on their process, or lawsuit, without wrath and rancor, (not in the common way,) saying or doing nothing which may hinder Brotherly Love, and good offices to be renewed and continued; that all may see the benign influence of Masonry, as all true Masons have done from the beginning of the world, and will do to the end of time. AMEN. *So mote it be.*

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

COMPILED first by Mr. GEORGE PAYNE, Anno 1720, when he was Grand Master, and approved by the Grand Lodge on St. JOHN Baptist's Day, Anno 1721, at Stationer's Hall, London; when the most noble Prince JOHN, *Duke of Montagu* was unanimously chosen our Grand Master for the year ensuing; who chose JOHN BEAL, M. D., his Deputy Grand Master; and Mr. JOSIAH VILLENEAU and Mr. THOMAS MORRIS, Jun., were chosen by the Lodge Grand Wardens. And now, by the command of our said Right Worshipful Grand Master MONTAGU, the *Author* of this book has compared them with, and reduced them to, the ancient *Records* and immemorial *Usages* of the Fraternity, and digested them into this new method, with several proper *Explications*, for the use of the Lodges in and about London and Westminster.

I. The Grand Master or his Deputy hath authority and right not only to be present in any true Lodge, but also to preside wherever he is, with the Master of the Lodge on his left hand, and to order his Grand Wardens to attend him, who are not to act in particular Lodges as Wardens, but in his presence, and at his command; because there the Grand Master may command the Wardens of that Lodge, or any other brethren he pleaseth, to attend and act as his Wardens *pro tempore*.

II. The Master of a particular Lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his Lodge into a Chapter at pleasure, upon any emergency or occurrence, as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming; and in case of sickness, death, or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master *pro tempore*, if no brother is present

who has been Master of that Lodge before; for in that case the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present; though he cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the Lodge, or, in his absence, the Junior Warden.

III. The Master of each particular Lodge, or one of the Wardens, or some other brother by his order, shall keep a book containing their By-Laws, the names of their members, with a list of all the Lodges in town, and the usual times and places of their forming, and all their transactions that are proper to be written.

IV. No Lodge shall make more than FIVE new brethren at one time, nor any man under the age of twenty-five, who must be also his own master, unless by a Dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy.

V. No man can be made or admitted a member of a particular Lodge, without previous notice one month before given to the said Lodge, in order to make due inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate; unless by the Dispensation aforesaid.

VI. But no man can be entered a brother in any particular Lodge, or admitted to be a member thereof, without the unanimous consent of all the members of that Lodge then present when the candidate is proposed, and their consent is formally asked by the Master; and they are to signify their consent or dissent in their own prudent way, either virtually or in form, but with unanimity: Nor is this inherent privilege subject to a Dispensation; because the members of a particular Lodge are the best judges of it; and if a fractious

member should be imposed on them, it might spoil their harmony or hinder their freedom; or even break or disperse the Lodge, which ought to be avoided by all good and true brethren.

VII. Every new brother at his making is decently to clothe the Lodge—that is, all the brethren present—and to deposit something for the relief of indigent and decayed brethren, as the candidate shall think fit to bestow, over and above the small allowance stated by the By-Laws of that particular Lodge; which charity shall be lodged with the Master or Wardens, or the cashier, if the members think fit to choose one. And the candidate shall also solemnly promise to submit to the Constitutions, the Charges and Regulations, and to such other good Usages as shall be intimated to them in time and place convenient.

VIII. No set or number of brethren shall withdraw or separate themselves from the Lodge in which they were made brethren, or were afterwards admitted members, unless the Lodge becomes too numerous; nor even then without a Dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy; and when they are thus separated, they must either immediately join themselves to such other Lodge as they shall like best, with the unanimous consent of that other Lodge to which they go, (as above regulated,) or else they must obtain the Grand Master's Warrant to join in forming a new Lodge.

If any set or number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a Lodge without the Grand Master's Warrant, the regular Lodges are not to countenance them, nor own them as fair brethren and duly formed,



nor approve of their acts and deeds; but must treat them as rebels, until they humble themselves, as the Grand Master shall in his prudence direct, and until he approve of them by his Warrant, which must be signified to the other Lodges, as the custom is when a new Lodge is to be registered in the *List of Lodges*.

IX. But if any brother so far misbehave himself as to render his Lodge uneasy, he shall be twice duly admonished by the Master or Wardens in a formed Lodge; and if he will not refrain his imprudence, and obediently submit to the advice of the brethren, and reform what gives them offense, he shall be dealt with according to the By-Laws of that particular Lodge, or else in such a manner as the Quarterly Communication shall in their great prudence think fit; for which a new Regulation may be afterwards made.

X. The majority of every particular Lodge, when congregated, shall have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master and Wardens, before the assembling of the Grand Chapter or Lodge, at the three Quarterly Communications hereafter mentioned, and of the Annual Grand Lodge too; because their Masters and Wardens are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their mind.

XI. All particular Lodges are to observe the same Usages as much as possible; in order to which, and for cultivating a good understanding among Freemasons, some members out of every Lodge shall be deputed to visit the other Lodges as often as shall be thought convenient.

XII. The Grand Lodge consists of and is formed by

the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular Lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, and his Deputy on his left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places, and must have a Quarterly Communication about Michaelmas, Christmas, and Lady-day, in some convenient place, as the Grand Master shall appoint, where no brother shall be present who is not at that time a member thereof, without a Dispensation; and while he stays, he shall not be allowed to vote, nor even give his opinion, without leave of the Grand Lodge, asked and given, or unless it be duly asked by the said Lodge.

All matters are to be determined in the Grand Lodge by a majority of votes, each member having one vote, and the Grand Master having two votes, unless the said Lodge leave any particular thing to the determination of the Grand Master for the sake of expedition.

**XIII.** At the said Quarterly Communication, all matters that concern the Fraternity in general, or particular Lodges, or single brethren, are quietly, sedately, and maturely to be discoursed of and transacted: Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow-Craft only here, unless by a Dispensation. Here also all differences that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular Lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided: And if any brother thinks himself aggrieved by the decision of this board he may appeal to the Annual Grand Lodge next ensuing, and leave his appeal in writing with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or the Grand Wardens.

Here, also, the Master or the Wardens of each par-

ticular Lodge shall bring and produce a list of such members as have been made, or even admitted, in their particular Lodges since the last Communication of the Grand Lodge: and there shall be a book kept by the Grand Master or his Deputy, or rather by some brother whom the Grand Lodge shall appoint for Secretary, wherein shall be recorded *all the Lodges*, with their usual times and places of forming, and the names of all the members of each Lodge; and all the affairs of the Grand Lodge that are proper to be written.

They shall also consider of the most prudent and effectual methods of collecting and disposing of what money shall be given to or lodged with them in charity, towards the relief only of any true brother fallen into poverty or decay, but of none else: But every particular Lodge shall dispose of their own charity for poor brethren, according to their own By-Laws, until it be agreed by all the Lodges (in a new Regulation) to carry in the charity collected by them to the Grand Lodge, at the Quarterly or Annual Communication, in order to make a common stock of it, for the more handsome relief of poor brethren.

They shall also appoint a Treasurer, a brother of good worldly substance, who shall be a member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his office, and shall be always present, and have power to move to the Grand Lodge anything, especially what concerns his office. To him shall be committed all money raised for charity, or for any other use of the Grand Lodge, which he shall write down in a book, with the respective ends and uses for which the several sums are intended; and shall expend

and disburse the same by such a certain order, signed, as the Grand Lodge shall afterwards agree to in a new Regulation. But he shall not vote in choosing a Grand Master or Wardens, though in every other transaction. As in like manner the Secretary shall be a member of the Grand Lodge by virtue of his office, and vote in everything, except in choosing a Grand Master or Wardens.

The Treasurer and Secretary shall have each a clerk, who must be a brother and Fellow-Craft, but never must be a member of the Grand Lodge, nor speak without being allowed or desired.

The Grand Master, or his Deputy, shall always command the Treasurer and Secretary, with their clerks and books, in order to see how matters go on, and to know what is expedient to be done upon any emergent occasion.

Another brother (who must be a Fellow-Craft) should be appointed to look after the door of the Grand Lodge, but shall be no member of it.

But these offices may be farther explained by a new Regulation, when the necessity and expediency of them may more appear than at present to the Fraternity.

XIV. If at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, quarterly or annual, the Grand Master and his Deputy should be both absent, then the present Master of a Lodge, that has been the longest a Freemason, shall take the chair, and preside as Grand Master *pro tempore*, and shall be vested with all his power and honor for the time: provided there is no brother present that has been Grand Master formerly, or Deputy Grand Master; for

the last Grand Master present, or else the last Deputy present, should always of right take place in the absence of the present Grand Master and his Deputy.

XV. In the Grand Lodge none can act as Wardens but the Grand Wardens themselves, if present; and, if absent, the Grand Master, or the person who presides in his place, shall order private Wardens to act as Grand Wardens *pro tempore*, whose places are to be supplied by two Fellow-Craft of the same Lodge, called forth to act, or sent thither by the particular Master thereof; or if by him omitted, then they shall be called by the Grand Master, that so the Grand Lodge may be always complete.

XVI. The Grand Wardens, or any others, are first to advise with the Deputy about the affairs of the Lodge or of the brethren, and not to apply to the Grand Master without the knowledge of the Deputy, unless he refuse his concurrence in any certain necessary affair; in which case, or in case of any difference between the Deputy and the Grand Wardens, or other brethren, both parties are to go by concert to the Grand Master, who can easily decide the controversy and make up the difference by virtue of his great authority.

The Grand Master should receive no intimation of business concerning Masonry but from his Deputy first, except in such certain cases as his Worship can well judge of; for if the application to the Grand Master be irregular, he can easily order the Grand Wardens, or any other brethren thus applying, to wait upon his Deputy, who is to prepare the business speedily, and to lay it orderly before his Worship.

XVII. No Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, or whoever acts for them, or in their stead *pro tempore*, can at the same time be the Master or Warden of a particular Lodge; but as soon as any of them has honorably discharged his Grand office, he returns to that post or station in his particular Lodge, from which he was called to officiate above.

XVIII. If the Deputy Grand Master be sick, or necessarily absent, the Grand Master may choose any Fellow-Craft he please to be his Deputy *pro tempore*; But he that is chosen Deputy at the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Wardens too, cannot be discharged without the cause fairly appear to the majority of the Grand Lodge; and the Grand Master, if he is uneasy, may call a Grand Lodge on purpose to lay the cause before them, and to have their advice and concurrence: in which case, the majority of the Grand Lodge, if they cannot reconcile the Master and his Deputy or his Wardens, are to concur in allowing the Master to discharge his said Deputy or his said Wardens, and to choose another Deputy immediately; and the said Grand Lodge shall choose other Wardens in that case, that harmony and peace may be preserved.

XIX. If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience and subjection of the Lodges, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new Regulation; because hitherto the ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office.

XX. The Grand Master, with his Deputy and Wardens, shall (at least once) go round and visit all the Lodges about town during his Mastership.

XXI. If the Grand Master die during his mastership, or by sickness, or by being beyond sea, or any other way should be rendered incapable of discharging his office, the Deputy, or, in his absence, the Senior Grand Warden, or, in his absence, the Junior, or, in his absence, any three present Masters of Lodges, shall join to congregate the Grand Lodge immediately, to advise together upon that emergency, and to send two of their number to invite the LAST Grand Master to resume his office, which now in course reverts to him; or, if he refuse, then the NEXT LAST, and so backward. But if no former Grand Master can be found, then the *Deputy* shall act as *Principal* until another is chosen; or, if there be no Deputy, then the oldest Master.

XXII. The BRETHREN of all the Lodges in and about London and Westminster shall meet at an *Annual Communication and Feast*, in some convenient place, on *St. John Baptist's Day*, or else on *St. John Evangelist's Day*, as the Grand Lodge shall think fit by a *new Regulation*, having of late years met on *St. John Baptist's Day*: Provided,

The majority of the Masters and Wardens, with the Grand Master, his Deputy and Wardens, agree at their Quarterly Communications, three months before, that there shall be a *Feast and a General Communication* of all the brethren: For if either the Grand Master, or the majority of the particular Masters, are against it, it must be dropped for that time.

But whether there shall be a Feast for all the brethren or not, yet the GRAND LODGE must meet in some convenient place *annually* on St. John's Day; or, if it be Sunday, then on the next day, in order to choose every year a *new* Grand Master, Deputy and Wardens.

XXIII. If it be thought expedient, and the Grand Master, with the majority of the Masters and Wardens, agree to hold a Grand Feast, according to the ancient laudable custom of Masons, then the GRAND WARDENS shall have the care of preparing the tickets, sealed with the Grand Master's seal, of disposing of the tickets, of receiving the money for the tickets, of buying the materials of the Feast, of finding out a proper and convenient place to feast in, and of every other thing that concerns the entertainment.

But, that the work may not be too burdensome to the two Grand Wardens, and that all matters may be expeditiously and safely managed, the Grand Master or his Deputy shall have power to nominate and appoint a certain number of Stewards, as his Worship shall think fit, to act in concert with the two Grand Wardens; all things relating to the Feast being decided amongst them by a majority of voices, except the Grand Master or his Deputy interpose by a particular direction or appointment.

XXIV. The Wardens and STEWARDS shall in due time wait upon the Grand Master or his Deputy for directions and orders about the premises; but if his Worship and his Deputy are sick, or necessarily absent, they shall call together the Masters and Wardens of Lodges



to meet on purpose for their advice and orders; or else they may take the matter wholly upon themselves, and do the best they can.

The Grand Wardens and the Stewards are to account for all the money they receive, or expend, to the Grand Lodge, after dinner, or when the Grand Lodge shall think fit to receive their accounts.

If the Grand Master pleases, he may in due time summon all the Masters and Wardens of Lodges to consult with them about ordering the Grand Feast, and about any emergency or accidental thing relating thereunto, that may require advice, or else to take it upon himself altogether.

XXV. The Masters of Lodges shall each appoint one experienced and discreet Fellow-Craft of his Lodge, to compose a committee, consisting of one from every Lodge, who shall meet to receive, in a convenient apartment, every person that brings a ticket, and shall have power to discourse him, if they think fit, in order to admit him or debar him, as they shall see cause: Provided they send no man away before they have acquainted all the brethren within doors with the reasons thereof, to avoid mistakes; that so no true brother may be debarred, nor a false brother or mere pretender admitted. This committee must meet very early on St. John's Day at the place, even before any persons come with tickets.

XXVI. The Grand Master shall appoint two or more TRUSTY BRETHREN to be porters or door-keepers, who are also to be early at the place, for some good reasons, and who are to be at the command of the committee.

XXVII. The Grand Wardens or the Stewards shall appoint beforehand such a number of brethren to serve at table as they think fit and proper for that work; and they may advise with the Masters and Wardens of Lodges about the most proper persons, if they please, or may take in such by their recommendation; for none are to serve that day but Free and Accepted Masons, that the Communication may be free and harmonious.

XXVIII. All the members of the Grand Lodge must be at the place long before dinner, with the Grand Master or his Deputy at their head, who shall retire, and form themselves. And this is done in order—

1. To receive any appeals, duly lodged, as above regulated, that the appellant may be heard, and the affair may be amicably decided before dinner, if possible; but if it cannot, it must be delayed till after the new Grand Master is elected; and if it cannot be decided after dinner, it may be delayed, and referred to a particular committee, that shall quietly adjust it, and make report to the next Quarterly Communication, that Brotherly Love may be preserved.

2. To prevent any difference or disgust which may be feared to arise that day, that no interruption may be given to the harmony and pleasure of the Grand Feast.

3. To consult about whatever concerns the decency and decorum of the Grand Assembly, and to prevent all indecency and ill manners, the assembly being promiscuous.

4. To receive and consider of any good motion, or any momentous and important affair, that shall be

brought from the particular Lodges by their representatives, their several Masters and Wardens.

XXIX. After these things are discussed, the Grand Master and his Deputy, the Grand Wardens or the Stewards, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the clerks, and every other person shall withdraw, and leave the Masters and Wardens of the particular Lodges alone, in order to consult amicably about electing a new Grand Master, or continuing the present, if they have not done it the day before; and if they are unanimous for continuing the present Grand Master, his Worship shall be called in, and humbly desired to do the Fraternity the honor of ruling them for the year ensuing: And after dinner it will be known whether he accepts of it or not: for it should not be discovered but by the election itself.

XXX. Then the Masters and Wardens, and all the brethren, may converse promiscuously, or as they please to sort together, until the dinner is coming in, when every brother takes his seat at table.

XXXI. Some time after dinner, the Grand Lodge is formed, not in the retirement, but in the presence of all the brethren, who are yet not members of it, and must not therefore speak until they are desired and allowed.

XXXII. If the Grand Master of last year has consented with the Master and Wardens in private, before dinner, to continue for the year ensuing, then one of the Grand Lodge, deputed for that purpose, shall represent to all the brethren his Worship's good government, etc. And, turning to him, shall, in the name of the

Grand Lodge, humbly request him to do the Fraternity the great honor, (if nobly born, if not,) the great kindness of continuing to be their Grand Master for the year ensuing. And his Worship declaring his consent by a bow or a speech, as he pleases, the said deputed member of the Grand Lodge shall proclaim him Grand Master, and all the members of the Lodge shall salute him in due form. And all the brethren shall for a few minutes have leave to declare their satisfaction, pleasure, and congratulation.

XXXIII. But if either the Master and Wardens have not in private, this day before dinner, nor the day before, desired the *last* Grand Master to continue in the mastership another year; or if he, when desired, has not consented; then

The *last* Grand Master shall nominate his successor for the year ensuing, who, if unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, and, if there present, shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated the new Grand Master, as above hinted, and immediately installed by the last Grand Master, according to Usage.

XXXIV. But if that nomination is not unanimously approved, the new Grand Master shall be chosen immediately by ballot, every Master and Warden writing his man's name, and the last Grand Master writing his man's name too; and the man whose name the last Grand Master shall first take out, casually or by chance, shall be Grand Master for the year ensuing; and, if present, he shall be proclaimed, saluted, and congratulated, as above hinted, and forthwith installed by the last Grand Master, according to Usage.

XXXV. The last Grand Master thus continued, or the new Grand Master thus installed, shall next nominate and appoint his Deputy Grand Master, either the last or a new one, who shall be also declared, saluted and congratulated, as above hinted.

The Grand Master shall also nominate the new Grand Wardens, and, if unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be declared, saluted and congratulated as above hinted; but if not, they shall be chosen by ballot, in the same way as the Grand Master: As the Wardens of private Lodges are also to be chosen by ballot, in each Lodge, if the members thereof do not agree to their Master's nomination.

XXXVI. But if the brother whom the present Grand Master shall nominate for his successor, or whom the majority of the Grand Lodge shall happen to choose by ballot, is, by sickness or other necessary occasion, absent from the Grand Feast, he cannot be proclaimed the new Grand Master, unless the old Grand Master, or some of the Masters and Wardens of the Grand Lodge can vouch, upon the honor of a brother, that the said person so nominated or chosen, will readily accept of the said office; in which case the old Grand Master shall act as proxy, and shall nominate the Deputy and Wardens in his name, and in his name also receive the usual honors, homage, and congratulation.

XXXVII. Then the Grand Master shall allow any Brother, Fellow-Craft, or Apprentice to speak, directing his discourse to his Worship; or to make any motion for the good of the Fraternity, which shall be either

immediately considered and finished, or else referred to the consideration of the Grand Lodge at their next Communication, stated or occasional. When that is over,

XXXVIII. The Grand Master or his Deputy, or some brother appointed by him, shall harangue all the brethren, and give them good advice: And, lastly, after some other transactions, that cannot be written in any language, the brethren may go away or stay longer, as they please.

XXXIX. Every Annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new Regulations, or to alter these, for the real benefit of this ancient Fraternity: Provided always that the old Landmarks be carefully preserved, and that such alterations and new Regulations be proposed and agreed to at the third Quarterly Communication preceding the Annual Grand Feast; and that they be offered also to the perusal of all the brethren before dinner, in writing, even of the youngest Apprentice; the approbation and consent of the majority of all the brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory; which must, after dinner, and after the new Grand Master is installed, be solemnly desired; as it was desired and obtained for these Regulations, when proposed by the Grand Lodge, to about 150 brethren, on St. John Baptist's Day, 1721.



# MASONIC FORMS AND DOCUMENTS.

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## Form 1.

### APPLICATION OF CANDIDATE FOR INITIATION.

*To the W. Master, Wardens, and Brethren of . . . . Lodge,  
No. . . , Free and Accepted Masons:*

The undersigned, being a firm believer in the existence of a Supreme Being, respectfully represents that, unbiassed by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry; that he is prompted to solicit this privilege by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish of being serviceable to his fellow creatures; that he has not (or if fact otherwise, state it) been rejected by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; and he pledges himself, if found worthy, to conform to all the established usages, customs and regulations, of the Fraternity.

His place of residence is . . . . .; his age, . . . . years;  
his occupation, . . . . .

Dated . . . . ., 58..

(Signed),

. . . . ., Recommender,

. . . . ., Avoucher.

To be endorsed.

Read in Lodge . . . . . 58.., and referred to the following Committee:



**Form 2.**

DECLARATION TO BE ASSENTED TO BY EVERY CANDIDATE, IN  
AN ADJOINING APARTMENT, PREVIOUS TO INITIATION.

Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that, unbiassed by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, you freely and voluntarily offer yourself a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?

I do.

Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution; a desire of knowledge, and a sincere wish of being serviceable to your fellow-creatures?

I do.

Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you will cheerfully conform to all the ancient established usages and customs of the Fraternity?

I do.

**Form 3.**

APPLICATION FOR ADVANCEMENT.

(Address as in Form 1.)

The undersigned, having made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree (or degrees), prays to be passed to the degree of Fellow Craft (or, to be raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason).

Dated . . . . ., A. L., 58...

(Signed),

This application is usually made verbally, by some brother, in behalf of the candidate.

**Form 4.**

APPLICATION FOR AFFILIATION.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren of . . . .  
Lodge, No. . . .:*

The undersigned, a Master Mason, in good standing,  
and last a member of . . . . . Lodge, No. . . . ., located  
at . . . . ., State of . . . . ., respectfully prays to be  
admitted to membership in your Lodge.

Dated . . . . ., 58..

(Signed),

. . . . ., Recommender.

. . . . ., Avoucher.

To be endorsed as Form No. 1.

**Form 5.**

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee upon the application of . . . . .,  
report favorably (or unfavorably).

(Signed),

. . . . . } Committee.  
. . . . . }

Dated . . . . ., A. L., 58...

This form of report is also usually endorsed on  
application.

**Form 6.**

APPLICATION FOR A DIMIT.

(Address as in Form 1.)

The undersigned respectfully prays, that he may be  
dimitted from membership with this Lodge,

Dated . . . . ., A. L., 58..

(Signed),

**Form 7.****FORM OF SECRETARY'S MINUTES.**

At a stated communication of ..... Lodge, No. ...,  
held at the Lodge-room on the ... day of .....,  
A. L. 58..—

**Present:**

W. Bro. ...., **Master.**  
Bro. ...., **S. W.**  
Bro. ...., **J. W.**  
Bro. ...., **Treas.**  
Bro. ...., **Sec'y.**  
Bro. ...., **S. D.**  
Bro. ...., **J. D.**  
Bro. ...., }  
Bro. ...., } **Stewards.**  
Bro. ...., **Tyler.**

Brothers (here insert names and titles of all present  
at the opening of the Lodge)—

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form  
(if opened by Grand Officer, add, after “due,” and  
ample).

Brothers ....., came in after Lodge was opened.  
The minutes of the preceding communication were read  
and approved.

The application of Mr. ...., aged .. years, by  
occupation a ....., for the degrees of Masonry, was  
received and referred to a committee, consisting of  
Brothers .....

The committee upon the application of Mr. ....,  
reported favorably (or unfavorably), whereupon a ballot  
was taken, and he was declared duly elected (or  
rejected).

On motion of Brother . . . . ., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved* (here insert resolution).

Brother . . . . ., preferred charges, through the Senior Warden (or the Junior Warden), against Brother . . . . ., of unmasonic conduct, alleging that (here insert a concise statement of the substance of the charges).

The charges were received, and it was ordered that Brother . . . . ., be served with a copy of the charges, and a summons to answer the same at the next stated communication (or at a special communication), to be held on the . . day of . . . . ., 58...

Brother . . . . ., having appeared before the Lodge in person, or by Brother . . . . ., his counsel, answered not guilty to the charges preferred against him by Brother . . . . .

Brothers . . . . . were appointed commissioners to hear the same (or, the Lodge voted to proceed with the trial of Brother . . . . ., in open Lodge, on the . . day of . . . . ., 58..).

The report of the commissioners, in the matter against Brother . . . . ., was presented and accepted (or, it was referred back to them to take further evidence).

A ballot was taken upon the following resolution, reported by the Commissioners:

*Resolved* (Here insert the resolution), and the resolution was adopted.

A ballot was then taken upon the degree of punishment, and it was decreed that Brother . . . . ., be expelled (or other punishment).

A notice of appeal, by Brother . . . . ., was received, the same having been served (date).

An order of the M. W. Grand Master, staying the sentence of . . . . ., passed upon Brother . . . . ., was received, and ordered on file.

The Standing Committee on Charity reported the donation of ... dollars to . . . . ., and the same was approved.

The application of the widow of Brother . . . . ., was received, and referred to a special committee, consisting of Brothers . . . . .

Brother . . . . ., gave notice of intention to move, at the next stated communication, to amend Sec. 1, Art. 2, of the By-Laws, by (here insert proposed amendment).

The Master Mason's Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, and a Lodge of Entered Apprentices was opened. Mr. . . . . . was duly entered, and paid .. dollars.

The E. A. Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, and a Lodge of Fellow Crafts opened. Brother . . . . . was passed, and paid .. dollars.

The F. C. Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, and the Lodge was called from refreshment to labor on the third degree. Brother . . . . ., was duly raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, paid .. dollars, and signed the By-Laws.

The Lodge was closed in due form.

Bro. . . . ., \$ . . . ., Initiation.

Bro. . . . ., \$ . . . ., Affiliation.

Bro. . . . ., \$ . . . ., Passing.

Mr. . . . ., \$ . . . ., Proposition.

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Total, \$ . . . .

Attest,

. . . . ., Secretary.

**Form 8.**

FORM OF PETITION FOR A DISPENSATION FOR A LODGE.

*To the W. W. Grand Master of Masons, of the State of . . . . :*

The undersigned respectfully show, that they are Master Masons, in good standing, hailing from the Lodges, and now residing at the places set opposite their names, respectively; that they have the prosperity of the Fraternity at heart, and are willing to exert their best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Masonry.

That, for greater convenience to their respective dwellings (or other cause), they are desirous of forming a new Lodge, to be located in the . . . . . of . . . . ., to be named . . . . . Lodge, No. . . , and to have jurisdiction over the (state territory to be covered). That . . . . . Lodge, No. . . , is the Lodge nearest to the proposed new Lodge. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a new dispensation may be granted, empowering them to assemble as a regular Lodge, and to enter, pass and raise Freemasons, in a regular manner, until the next annual session of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of . . . . ., to which you petitioners intend to apply for a charter.

They respectfully nominate and recommend Brother . . . . ., to be the Master; Brother . . . . . to be the Senior Warden, and Brother . . . . . to be the Junior Warden of said Lodge.

And your petitioners promise that, if the prayer of their petition be granted, they will strictly conform to the rules and regulations of the Order, and prompt and

full return make of such dispensation, and of all their proceedings under the same, at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge, or whenever thereto sooner required by the M. W. Grand Master.

Dated . . . ., A. L. 58...

(Signed),

A. B.           Lodge No. . . . ., residing at . . . . .

### Form 9.

APPLICATION FOR DEGREES, BY A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED BY ANOTHER LODGE, OR HAS RECEIVED ONE OR MORE DEGREES THEREIN.

*To the W. M., (address as in Form 1.)*

The undersigned respectfully shows that, on or about the . . . . day of . . . . ., A. L. 58.., he was duly elected as a candidate for the first three degrees of Masonry, by . . . . . Lodge, No. . . ., located at . . . . ., where he then resided, and thereafter duly received the first degree (or first and second degrees) of Masonry in said Lodge; that, for the sake of greater convenience (or other good cause), your petitioner prays that he may receive the remaining degrees in your Lodge.

The consent of . . . . . Lodge is hereto annexed (or show it to be impossible to obtain consent).

Dated . . . . ., A. L. 58...

(Signed),

....., Recommender.

....., Avoucher.

To be endorsed as Form 1.

**Form 10.****FORM OF APPROVAL OF PETITION BY NEAREST LODGE.**

At a stated communication of ..... Lodge, No. ..., held at the Lodge-room, on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58., on motion of Brother ....., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Lodge recommend the petition of ..... and others, for a new Lodge, to be located at ....., to the favorable consideration of the M. W. Grand Master; and this Lodge hereby consents to the formation of the said new Lodge, if the Grand Master approve.

[L. s.]

Attest,

.....

Secretary.

This form may readily be adapted to any certificate of the action of a Lodge.

**Form 11.****PETITION FOR A CHARTER, BY A LODGE UNDER DISPENSATION.**

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of .....*

The undersigned, members of ..... Lodge, No. ..., located at ....., and other Master Masons, in good standing, residing in ....., respectfully show, that due return has been made of the dispensation granted by the M. W. Grand Master, bearing date ....., A. L. 58., and of all the proceedings under and by virtue thereof.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge will be pleased to grant them a



charter for a new Lodge, to be named and located as aforesaid, and to have jurisdiction over the .... of .... They would respectfully nominate and recommend Brother ..... to be their Master; Brother ..... to be their Senior Warden; and Brother ..... to be their Junior Warden. And should the prayer of their petition be granted, they promise strict compliance with the Constitution, laws and edicts of the M. W. Grand Lodge of ..... and the Landmarks and Usages of the Order.

Dated ....., A. L. 58...

(Signed,)

.....

If a Charter is desired, instead of a Dispensation, the petition can be easily drawn by reference to Forms 8 and 11.

### Form 12.

#### FORM OF A CHARTER FOR A LODGE.

*To all and every our Worshipful and loving Brethren, Free and Accepted Masons, to whom these presents shall come:*

The M. W. Grand Lodge of that most ancient and honorable Society for the State of ....., sendeth, GREETING:

*Whereas*, Petition has been made unto us by ....., and several other brethren of the ancient and honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, residing in the ..... of ....., and county of ..... and its vicinity, praying that we would be pleased to constitute them into a just and regular Lodge, to be holden in said ....., and that we would be pleased to appoint their

Worshipful Brother . . . . ., first Master, . . . . . first Senior Warden, and . . . . . first Junior Warden of said Lodge, granting to them and their successors full power to rule, govern and regulate the same, that Masonry may increase and flourish in those parts.

Now, know ye that we, trusting and relying on their fidelity, good conduct and skill in Masonry, have nominated, ordained, constituted and appointed, and do hereby nominate, ordain, constitute and appoint our worshipful and well-beloved Brother . . . . ., to be first Master, . . . . . to be first Senior Warden, and . . . . . to be first Junior Warden of . . . . . Lodge, No. . ., to be holden in the . . . . . of . . . . . aforesaid, according to the prayer of their said petition. And we do empower him, the said Master, to congregate the brethren and form them into a regular Lodge, under the immediate order and direction of our Most Worshipful Grand Master; to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason; and do all other business appertaining to a just and regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, he, the said Master, taking special care in choosing the other officers for the due regulation thereof, for one year, at the end of which time the Lodge shall have full power to choose and appoint the Master and other officers, and so annually; to initiate, pass and raise to the sublime degree of Master Mason; and do all other acts appertaining to the three first degrees of Masonry, taking care that all and every person admitted into said Lodge have been or shall be made regular Masons. And they, the Master, Wardens and brethren of said Lodge, and their successors for-

ever, are hereby strictly required to observe and obey all such ordinances, rules and regulations, as shall from time to time be communicated to them from this Grand Lodge or Grand Master; and that they do make regular returns to the Grand Lodge, at their annual communications, of the names of the brethren that shall have been initiated, passed, raised or admitted into said Lodge; and their places of abode; the days and place of meeting, together with any other thing they may think proper to communicate for the benefit of their Lodge, or Masonry in general. And, lastly, we do hereby require the said constituted brethren to attend the Grand Lodge by their Master and Wardens, or proxies brethren appointed.

Given under the hand of the

Most Worshipful ..... Grand Master,

Right Worshipful ..... Dep. Grand Master,

Right Worshipful ..... Grand Senior Warden,

Right Worshipful ..... Grand Junior Warden,

and the seal of the Grand Lodge affixed at the .... of  
 ...., in said State of ...., this day of ...., in the year  
 of Masonry five thousand eight hundred and ....

[L. s.]

....., Grand Sec'y.

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### Form 13.

CERTIFICATE AUTHORIZING THE INSTITUTION OF A NEW LODGE,  
 AND THE INSTALLATION OF ITS OFFICERS BY PROXY.

*To all whom these presents shall come, GREETING:*

Know ye that, reposing all trust and confidence in the skill, prudence and integrity of our Worshipful Brother  
 ....., we have thought proper, being ourselves unable

to attend, to nominate and appoint our said Worshipful Brother to institute, in form, the new Lodge at . . . . ., to be known and designated as . . . . . Lodge, No. . ., and to install the officers named in the charter of said new Lodge, according to the ancient usages of the craft; and for so doing, this shall be his sufficient warrant.

Given under our hand and seal at the  
[L. s.]                      city of . . . . ., on the .. day of  
                                 . . . . ., A. L. 58..

. . . . ., Grand Master.

This form may be readily adapted to the appointing of a proxy for any other purpose.

#### Form 14.

##### FORM OF A DISPENSATION FOR A LODGE.

*To all whom it may concern, GREETING:*

*Whereas*, a petition has been presented to us, by Brothers . . . . ., members of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, residing in the town of . . . . . and vicinity, praying to be constituted into a regular Lodge, and promising to render obedience to the Ancient Usages and Landmarks of the Fraternity, and the laws of the Grand Lodge.

And, *whereas* it has been recommended to us to grant the prayer of said petition by . . . . Lodge, No. . ., as certified by the proper officers of said Lodge, which is under our jurisdiction, and is the nearest Lodge to the residence of the petitioners: wherefore, we, . . . ., Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of . . . . ., reposing full confidence in the recommendation

aforesaid, and in the Masonic integrity and ability of the petitioners, do, by virtue of the power in us vested, hereby grant this our dispensation, empowering and authorizing our trusty and beloved brethren aforesaid, to form and open a Lodge after the manner of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, to be called ..... Lodge, No. ..., and therein to admit and make Freemasons according to the ancient custom, and not otherwise.

This dispensation is to continue in full force until the next annual communication of our Grand Lodge aforesaid, unless sooner revoked; and we do hereby appoint Brother ....., to be Master; Brother ....., to be Senior Warden; and Brother ....., to be Junior Warden of the said Lodge; and it shall be their duty, and they are hereby required to return this dispensation, with a correct transcript of all proceedings had under authority of the same, to our Grand Lodge aforesaid, at the expiration of the time herein specified, for examination and for such further action in the premises as shall then be deemed proper.

Given under our hand at ..... this ..  
 [L. s.]            day of ...., A. L. 58..  
                              ...., Grand Master.

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#### Form 15.

##### GRAND LODGE DIPLOMA.

We, the Grand Lodge of the State of ....., by these presents, testify and declare to all whom it may concern, that our Brother ....., who has signed his name in the margin hereof, is a regular Master Mason of .... Lodge, No. ..., as appears to us by the certificate of

.....ne varietur.

the said Lodge, held under our jurisdiction, in the  
..... county of ....., State of ....., in the United  
States of America.

In testimony whereof, we have caused our seal to  
be hereunto affixed, and our Grand Secretary to sub-  
scribe the same, at the city of ....., this .. day of  
....., A. D. 18.., A. L. 58..

....., Grand Sec'y.

[L. s.]

**Form 16.**

LODGE CERTIFICATE.

*To all Free and Accepted Masons on the face of the Globe,*  
GREETING:

We, the Master and Wardens of .... Lodge, No. ...,  
Free and Accepted Masons, constituted under a charter  
from the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of ....., do  
hereby certify that our worthy Brother ....., has been  
initiated as an Entered Apprentice, passed to the degree  
of Fellow Craft, and raised to the sublime degree of  
Master Mason, and is distinguished for his zeal and  
fidelity to the Craft. We do, therefore, recommend  
that he be received and acknowledged as such, by  
all true and accepted Freemasons, wheresoever  
dispersed.

.....ne varietur.

In testimony whereof, we have granted him this  
certificate, under our hands and the seal of the  
Lodge (having first caused our worthy Brother to  
sign his name in the margin), this .. day of .....,  
A. D. 18.., A. L. 58..

[L. s.]	.... W. M.	.... S. W.
	.... Sec'y.	.... J. W.

This is to certify that .... Lodge, No. ..., is a legally constituted Lodge, working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of ....

[L. s.]

.... 58..

....., Grand Sec'y.

### Form 17.

#### FORM OF DIMIT.

#### *Free and Accepted Masons.*

..... Lodge No. ..

Acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of ....., to all whom it may concern,

GREETING: This certifies that Brother ....., whose name appears in the margin of this dimit, is a Master Mason, and was a member of this Lodge, in good standing and clear of the books, and as such, we do cordially commend him to the fraternal regard of all true Free and Accepted Masons, wherever dispersed around the globe.

In testimony whereof we have caused this dimit to be signed by the Master, and the seal of the Lodge to be attached, this .. day of ....., A. D. 18.., A. L. 58..

[L. s.]

....., Master.

....., Secretary.

### Form 18.

#### DISPENSATION AUTHORIZING LODGE TO CONTINUE ITS LABORS AFTER LOSS OF ITS CHARTER.

*To all to whom these presents shall come,* GREETING:

Know ye that, whereas it hath been represented to us, by W. Brother ....., Master of ..... Lodge, No. ...,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in us vested, as Grand Master of Masons in the State of . . . . ., we do hereby authorize and empower the said Master, Wardens and Brethren of . . . . . Lodge, No. . ., to continue their Masonic labors, and to perform all the functions of a regular Lodge in as full and complete a manner as if their charter was still in existence, until the next annual session of the M. W. Grand Lodge, to which this dispensation shall be returned.

[L. s.] of . . . , the .. day of ... A. L. 58. . .  
 . . . . . Grand Master.

CONSENT OF LODGE TO THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES UPON A  
CANDIDATE RESIDING IN ITS JURISDICTION, BY ANOTHER  
LODGE.

On motion of Brother . . . ., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That permission be, and the same is, hereby given to the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of . . . . Lodge, No. . . , to confer the degrees of Masonry upon . . . . ., residing with the jurisdiction of this Lodge (if



Lodge within jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, add), subject, however, to the approval of the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of .....

[L. s.]

Attest,

....., Secretary.

### Form 20.

#### APPROVAL OF GRAND MASTER OF FOREIGN JURISDICTION.

(To be endorsed on Form No. 19.)

I hereby approve the foregoing consent of .....  
Lodge, No. ..., ..

Dated .... A. L. 58..

....., Grand Master.

### Form 21.

#### FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT OF PROXY TO GRAND LODGE.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of ..... :*

BE IT KNOWN that I, ....., (Master, Senior or Junior Warden, as the case may be,) of ..... Lodge, No. :, in ....., have, and by these presents do constitute Brother ....., a Master Mason and member of said Lodge, my proxy, at the communication of the Grand Lodge to be held at ....., on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58..

In testimony whereof, I have committed to him my jewel of office, and subscribed my name this .. day of ....., A. L. 58..

(Signed,)

.....

**Form 22.**

COMPLAINT.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of  
..... Lodge No. ...*

Brother ..... is hereby charged with unmasonic conduct, by reason of the following specifications:

*First Specification.*—That the said ....., on the .. day of ....., 58.., at the town of ....., did violently assault and strike Brother .....

*Second Specification.*—That the said ....., on the .. day of ....., 58.., at the town of ....., did, in presence of several persons, use the following slanderous words, of and concerning Brother ....., to wit (here set out the words).

(Add new specification for each separate state of facts constituting a Masonic offense, with reasonable certainty as to time and place.)

All of which said acts were in violation of his duties and obligations as a Mason, and tend to the scandal and disgrace of the Masonic Fraternity, wherefore, it is demanded that the said ....., be put upon trial upon said charges and specifications, and be dealt with according to Masonic Law and Usages.

(Signed,)

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

.....

**Form 23.**

SUMMONS TO BE SERVED UPON ACCUSED, WITH COPY OF  
COMPLAINT.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear at the ..... communication of ..... Lodge, No. .., to be held at the Lodge-room on the .. day of .....,

A. L. 58., at .. o'clock p. m., and then and there answer make to the complaint, of which the annexed is a copy.

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

Per order of the Lodge,

[L. s.]

....., Secretary.

To Brother .....

---

**Form 24.**

ANSWER.

....., for answer to the charges against ..... alleges—

That he is not guilty of the charges or specifications, or either of them.

(The answer will vary according to the facts in each case. The specifications, or either of them, may be admitted, and the charge denied; or, the charges and specifications may be admitted, and matters pleaded in mitigation.)

(Signed,)

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

---

**Form 25.**

NOTICE TO PARTIES TO ATTEND BEFORE COMMISSIONERS.

*To Brothers* ..... (complainant), and ..... (accused):

Take notice that the undersigned commissioners, appointed to hear the charges preferred against Brother ....., will meet at ....., on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58., at .. o'clock in the ..... noon, for the purpose of proceeding with said trial.

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

....., }  
 ..... } Commissioners.  
 ..... }

**Form 26.**

SUMMONS FOR WITNESSES.

*To Brothers .....:*

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to attend as a witness before Brothers ....., the commissioners appointed to hear the charges preferred against Brother ....., at ....., on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58.., at .. o'clock in the .... noon, and there to testify what you may know in the matter of said charges.

....., W. Master.  
Dated ....., A. L. 58..

**Form 27.**

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

IN THE MATTER  AGAINST  BROTHER A. B. ....	}	Date .....
--	---	------------

Present:

....., ....., ....., Commissioners.

Brother A. B. appeared in person, and by Brother C. D., his counsel, (or if the accused fail to appear in person, or by counsel,) Brother A. B. failed to appear.

Brother ..... officiated as chairman; and Brother ..... was chosen clerk of the commission.

(In case accused fail to appear, continue:) Proof of service of notice of trial upon A. B. was thereupon filed, and the commission proceeded to hear the evidence.

The charges and answer were then read.

(Upon this record, should be briefly noted every

matter which occurs during the investigation, and the manner in which each question is disposed of.)

Brother ..... was then examined in support of said charges, and testified, as a Mason, as follows:

I reside at .....; I know Brother ....., &c.  
(language of the witness must be put in writing.)

Being cross-examined, the witness testified (Here insert language of witness).

The commissioners adjourned, to meet at same place on the .. day of ....., 58., at .. o'clock P. M.

Date

The commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

....., ....., ....., Commissioners,  
and ..... (complainant), and A. B. ....

(Continue record of commission as above, until evidence is closed on both sides.)

The proofs being closed, after hearing the parties, the commissioners made their report, which is hereto annexed, marked A.

(Signed,)

....., }  
....., } Commissioners.  
....., }

### Form 28.

#### REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

*To the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren of ....  
Lodge, No. ...:*

The undersigned commissioners, heretofore appointed to hear the charges preferred against Brother A. B., respectfully report that they have attended to the duties assigned them; and that a record of the evidence and proceedings before them is herewith presented.

The commissioners, upon the testimony before them, find the following facts:

1. That Brother A. B. did, on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58., violently assault and beat Brother ....., at .....

2. That there was no provocation whatever for the said assault.

(State, in like manner, in separate paragraphs, each finding of fact, and number them.)

They, therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the charges of unmasonic conduct, preferred against Brother A. B. are (not) sustained, and that he is (not) guilty of said charges.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

..... }  
..... } Commissioners.  
..... }

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

---

**Form 29.**

**NOTICE OF PRESENTATION OF COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.**

*To Brothers* ..... (complainant), *and* ..... (accused):

You will take notice that, the undersigned commissioners will present their report at the ..... communication of ..... Lodge, No. .., to be held on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58., at .. o'clock P. M. A copy of their report is hereto annexed.

(Signed,)

..... }  
..... } Commissioners.  
..... }

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

**Form 30.**

## NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE GRAND LODGE.

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of . . . . ,  
and to the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of . . . .  
Lodge, No. . . (or if appeal from decision of Master,  
omit words Wardens and Brethren:)*

The undersigned hereby appeals to you, from the decision of . . . . . Lodge, (or the decision of the W. M. of . . . . . Lodge, No. . . .) in passing sentence of expulsion on him, or in deciding, (state decision of W. M., from which appeal is taken,) and states the following grounds of appeal:

1. That said decision is against the law and the evidence.

2. That the Lodge (or the Master) erred, (state erroneous rulings or decisions complained of, separately, and number them.)

(Signed,)

Dated . . . . ., A. L. 58..

**Form 31.**

ORDER BY GRAND MASTER, STAYING SENTENCE, EXTENDING  
TIME. &c.

IN THE MATTER
OF
BROTHER A. B. . . . .

Upon good cause, shown us, by virtue of the power and authority in us vested, as Grand Master of Masons in the State of . . . . , we hereby order that the sentence of expulsion against Brother A. B., passed by . . . . . Lodge, No. . . , be, and the same is, hereby stayed, until

the hearing of the appeal therefrom by the Grand Lodge; or, until our further order in the premises; (or, that the time to serve the notice of appeal in this matter be extended .. days from the date hereof;) (or, that W. Brother ....., Master of ..... Lodge, be, and he is, hereby suspended from the exercise of the functions of his office, until the trial and decision of the charges preferred against him; or, until our further order in the premises.)

Witness our hand, at the city of .....,  
this .. day of ..... A. L. 58..

(Signed,)

....., Grand Master.

---

**Form 32.**

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TAKE NEW EVIDENCE, UPON HEARING  
OF APPEAL BEFORE THE GRAND LODGE.

*To the W. M., (address as in Form 1.)*

You will take notice that, upon the hearing of this appeal from the decision of ..... Lodge, No. .., before the Grand Lodge, the undersigned will offer evidence to prove (here state what he intends to prove).

(Signed,)

A. B.

Dated .... A. L. 58..

---

**Form 33.**

ANSWER OF LODGE TO AN APPEAL.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of ..... :*

..... Lodge, No. .., answering the appeal of A. B., respectfully shows—

That there was no error committed by said Lodge upon said trial; and that the decision is fully sustained



by the law and the evidence, (or the Lodge may be more specific in its answer, and reply to each alleged ground of appeal seriatim.)

(Signed,)

....., W. Master.

#### Form 34.

NOTICE TO SHOW CAUSE WHY MEMBER SHOULD NOT PAY DUES,  
OR BE STRUCK FROM ROLL OF MEMBERS.

*To Brother .....*

You will take notice that you are required to pay the sum of \$.., being the amount of dues owing by you to ..... Lodge, No. .., or show cause at the next stated communication of the Lodge, to be held on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58.., at .. o'clock P. M., why you should not be stricken from the roll of members of this Lodge.

By order of the Lodge,

[L. S.]

....., Secretary.

#### Form 35.

DISPENSATION OF GRAND MASTER.

*To the Worshipful Master, (as in Form 1.)*

Good cause having been shown, we, by virtue of the power and authority in us vested, as Grand Master of Masons of the State of ....., do hereby grant this, our dispensation, authorizing the said Lodge, by unanimous vote, to ballot and confer the degrees upon Mr. ...., without waiting for the usual delays, (or authorizing the installation of Brother ....., Master Elect of said Lodge, he not being a Past Warden).

Witness our hand at the city of ....., this .. day of ....., A. L. 58..

....., Grand Master.

**Form 36.**

PROOF OF SERVICE OF A PAPER.

I, . . . . ., upon my honor as a Mason, declare that, on the .. day of . . . . ., 58.., at . . . . . (state place with reasonable certainty), I served a paper, of which the annexed is a copy, upon A. B., by delivering the same to him personally, (or, by leaving the same at the place of residence of the said A. B., with a person of mature age residing therein, he, said A. B., not being personally found;) (or, by leaving the same in a conspicuous place, at the last known place of residence of said A. B., he having departed therefrom, and the same being unoccupied.)

(Signed,)

. . . . .

Dated . . . . ., A. L. 58..

---

**Form 37.**

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF  
THE OFFICERS OF A LODGE.

BE IT KNOWN that, on the .. day of . . . . ., A. L. 58.., at a stated communication of . . . . . Lodge, No. . ., held in the Lodge-room, in the city of . . . . ., our Worthy Brother . . . . . was elected Master; our Worthy . . . . . Senior Warden; and our Worthy Brother . . . . . Junior Warden of said Lodge, for the year next ensuing; and that the said Master and Wardens have been duly installed.

In testimony whereof we, the members of the said Lodge, have caused the seal thereof to be hereunto affixed, and our Secretary to sign the same.

[L. S.]

. . . . ., Secretary.

**Form 38.**

## SUMMONS TO ATTEND LODGE.

You are hereby *summoned* to attend a ..... communication of ..... Lodge, No. .., at the Lodge-room in the town of ....., on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58.., at .. o'clock P. M. Take due notice, and govern yourself accordingly.

(Signed,)

....., W. M.

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

To Brother .....

---

**Form 39.**

## NOTICE OF SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

Please take notice that a special communication of ..... Lodge, No. .., will be held at the Lodge-room, on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58.., at .. o'clock P. M., or the purpose of (state purpose).

Per order of the W. M.

....., Secretary.

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

To Brother .....

---

**Form 40.**

## ANNUAL RETURNS TO GRAND LODGE.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of .....*

The following are the annual returns of ..... Lodge, No. .., located at ....., for the year ending ....., A. L. 58..

Stated communications held on the ..... in each month,

Annual election (state time when held).

List of Officers.

List of Members.

Names of those initiated.

Names of deceased Brethren.

Names of rejected Candidates.

Names of those expelled.

Amount of Grand Lodge dues.

(Insert such other matters as may be specially required by the Grand Lodge.)

I hereby certify and declare that the foregoing returns are correct and true.

.... .., Secretary.

[L. s.] of ..... Lodge, No. ..

Dated ....., A. L. 58..

# Form 41.

ORDER, BY THE GRAND MASTER, TO SHOW CAUSE WHY SOME  
ACT SHOULD NOT BE DONE.

*To the W. Master, Wardens, and Brethren of .... Lodge,  
No. .., (or to .... W. M. of .... Lodge, No. ...)*

You are hereby required to show cause before us, at our office in the city of ....., on the .. day of ....., A. L. 58.., at .. o'clock in the .... noon, why the sentence of expulsion against Brother ..... should not be stayed until the final hearing of his appeal therefrom; or, why the charter of said Lodge should not be arrested (here state on what grounds); or, why you should not be suspended from the exercise of the functions of your office, until the hearing of the charges preferred against you, by Brother ....; or, why the dispensation heretofore granted should not be revoked (here state on what

grounds), or why the stay of sentence against Brother ....., heretofore granted, should not be revoked.

Let a copy of this order be served .... on or before the .. day of ....., A. L., 58...

Witness our hand and seal, at the city  
of ....., this .. day of ....., A. L. 58..

[L. s.] . . . . ., Grand Master.

This form may be used for the purpose of giving both parties a hearing before the officer acts.

### Form 42.

#### NOTICE TO PRODUCE ORIGINAL PAPERS ON APPEAL.

*To the Secretary of ..... Lodge, No. ...:*

Please take notice that you are required to produce before the Grand Lodge of ....., at its communication to be held at the ....., on the .. day of ....., 58..., all original papers (or designate such as are required) in the matter of the charges against me, in the possession of said Lodge, together with the record book thereof.

Fraternally yours,

Dated ....., A. L. 58.. . . . .

### Form 43.

#### ORDER ON TREASURER.

No.....	No. ....	58..
Date .... 58..	Pay to the order of.....dollars,	
To.....	for.....	
For.....		..... W. M.
.....	To .....	
.....	Treasurer of .... Lodge, No..	
.....		Secretary.
	\$	

**Form 44.****STANDARD FORM OF BY-LAWS.**

---

**ARTICLE I.****OF COMMUNICATIONS.**

SECTION 1. The stated communications of this Lodge shall be held on the first and third ..... days of each month, at half-past seven o'clock P. M., from April 1st to October 1st; and at seven o'clock P. M. from October 1st to April 1st.

§ 2. All communications of the Lodge shall be held at the Lodge-room, located in the town of .....

**ARTICLE II.****OF OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.**

§ 1. The Officers of this Lodge shall be—

The Worshipful Master,  
The Senior Warden,  
The Junior Warden,  
The Treasurer,  
The Secretary,  
The Senior Deacon,  
The Junior Deacon,  
Two Stewards, or Masters of Ceremonies,  
The Tyler.

§ 2. The Senior Deacon, Stewards and Tyler, shall be appointed by the Master; and the Junior Deacon by the Senior Warden. All the other officers shall be elected annually, at the stated communication next preceding the Festival of St. John the Evangelist.

§ 3. The officers of the Lodge shall be installed on or before the next stated communication after the annual election.

§ 4. The duties of the several officers shall be those prescribed by the Ancient Constitutions, Charges and Usages of the Order.

**ARTICLE III.****COMMITTEES.**

§ 1. The Worshipful Master shall, at the time of the annual election, appoint a Committee on Finance, consisting of three,

whose duty it shall be to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary; and audit all accounts referred to them by the Lodge. They shall make a report to the Lodge, at the annual communication, and as often as may be required.

§ 2. The Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, shall be a Committee on Charity, to whom all applications for relief shall be made; and said Committee, or a majority of them, may draw at any time from the funds of the Lodge, for the purposes of charity, a sum not exceeding five dollars; and shall report their action to the Lodge, at the next stated communication.

§ 3. The Master shall appoint a committee of three, upon the application of every candidate, whose duty it shall be to diligently enquire into their internal and external qualifications, and report thereon at the next stated communication.

§ 4. Special committees may be appointed upon any matter, and consist of as many members as the Lodge may direct.

§ 5. All reports of committees shall be in writing.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### OF TRUSTEES.

§ 1. Three Trustees shall be chosen, by ballot, at the annual election, who shall hold in trust, for the Lodge, all funds belonging to it; and shall have power to invest, collect and re-invest, the same, as the Lodge may direct.

§ 2. Any vacancy in the office of Trustee may be filled by ballot, at any stated communication, notice of such election having been given at the preceding stated communication.

#### ARTICLE V.

##### FEES.

§ 1. The fees to be paid for the three degrees, by each candidate, shall be .. dollars, as follows: With his petition, .. dollars; for the degree of Entered Apprentice, .. dollars; for the degree of Fellow-Craft, .. dollars; for the degree of Master Mason, .. dollars.

§ 2. The fee for Affiliation shall be .. dollars.

§ 3. The Proposition fee shall be returned to the candidate, if rejected; but if he be accepted, and neglect to present himself for initiation for the space of six months, he shall forfeit his proposition fee, and right to initiation.

## ARTICLE VI.

### OF DUES.

§ 1. There shall be paid, as Dues, by each member of the Lodge, the sum of . . dollars per annum, payable quarterly, at the first stated communication, in the months of July, October, January and April.

§ 2. Any member of the Lodge, neglecting or refusing to pay his dues for the period of six months, may be struck from the roll of membership by a majority vote of the Lodge, at any stated communication, ten days' previous notice to pay the dues, or show cause why he should not be struck from the roll, having been served upon the member.

§ 3. A brother, whose name has been struck from the roll, is a non-affiliated Mason, and can regain membership only by petition and ballot, and payment of his indebtedness.

§ 4. The Lodge may, by a majority vote, excuse any member from payment of dues, in cases of long continued absence, pecuniary inability, or meritorious services.

§ 5. The payment of all indebtedness to the Lodge shall be a condition precedent to the granting of a dimit to any member.

## ARTICLE VII.

### OF AMENDMENTS.

§ 1. These By-Laws may be amended or repealed at any stated communication of the Lodge, by a two-thirds vote of the members present, notice of such proposed amendment or repeal having been given and entered upon the minutes of a preceding stated communication.

§ 2. All By-Laws, heretofore made by this Lodge, are hereby repealed.





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